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Massachusetts

State Forests and Parks of Massachusetts

A RECREATION GUIDE

Compiled and written by the
Massachusetts WPA Writers' Project

American Guide Series



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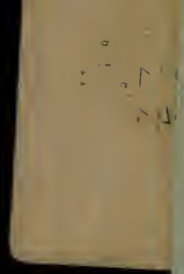
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THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

20 Somerset Street, Boston

RAYMOND J. KENNEY, Commissioner

1941



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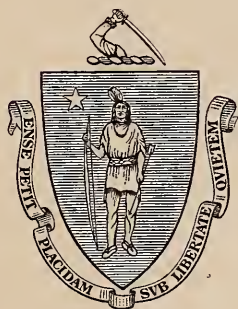
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To the People of Massachusetts and Their Guests:

On behalf of the Division of Parks and Recreation, I extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our State forests and State parks this year. It is our hope that you may spend many pleasurable days in these reservations which are yours to enjoy.

This guide offers you information descriptive of our State-owned woodlands, the recreational facilities developed there for your use, and the conservation work carried on in our wildlife sanctuaries, game farms, and fish hatcheries. A visit to any of the areas where such activities are in progress will serve to increase your understanding of the important field of wildlife restoration.

The guide was compiled and written by the Massachusetts WPA Writers' Project, whose effective co-operation I gratefully acknowledge. The writers on this Project have prepared the booklet in a thorough and interesting manner, and I hope that it will add to the ease and interest of your sojourn in the parks and forests of Massachusetts.

RAYMOND J. KENNEY,
Commissioner of Conservation.

STATE PARKS AND RESERVATIONS

Administered by the Division of Parks and Recreation

EDGAR L. GILLET, *Director*

LINDON BATES MEMORIAL PARK

Supervisor: JOHN A. ANDERSON, Pittsfield

Tel. Pittsfield 5178

Lindon Bates Memorial Park is a 224-acre tract on the crest of Lebanon Mountain (alt. 1,400) in Hancock, about 7 miles west of Pittsfield, where route US 20 crosses the Massachusetts-New York line. This lovely forest park, which the commonwealth acquired by gift in August, 1939, is named in honor of Lindon Bates, a native of Pittsfield, and is to be preserved as far as possible in its natural state as a wildlife sanctuary. A number of foot trails will be maintained through the woods. Excellent views of the Lebanon Valley in New York may be had from a number of vantage points in the park. The heavily wooded slopes of the Pittsfield State Forest stretch to the north.

At the foot of Mount Lebanon, eastward near the Pittsfield-Hancock line on route US 20, is the site of Shaker Village, a little community patterned on the teachings of Mother Ann Lee of Manchester, England. Her tenets included practical peace, simplicity of language, right use of prosperity, and the celibate life. Prospering in their communal enterprise, the Shakers eventually acquired more than 5,000 acres in Hancock. Today there remains a quiet, well-ordered village which includes a circular stone barn 276 feet in circumference, a museum housed in the brick dormitory, and a handicraft shop (*open May 1-October 1*).

ROLAND C. NICKERSON STATE FOREST PARK

Superintendent: JOHN P. GAFFNEY, East Brewster

Tel. Brewster ~~36-11~~ 58-11

(See map p. 32)

The Roland C. Nickerson State Forest Park has 1,707 acres of low rolling hills and quiet ponds near the elbow of Cape Cod in Brewster. It is located off route US 6. This property was obtained in 1934 as the gift of Mrs. Addie E. Nickerson and Mrs. Helen Nickerson Sears, descendants of William Nickerson, first settler of Chatham. It was the first forest area in Massachusetts to receive the title of State Forest Park instead of State Forest.

This pleasant woodland is located in the heart of one of the most famous vacation sections of America. The picturesque villages of the Cape and the fashionable restaurants and resorts have attracted tourists from all over the world. The splendid facilities of the park are augmented by near-by opportunities for ocean sailing, deep-sea fishing, and salt-water bathing.

Roland C. Nickerson, for whom the tract is named, was a summer resident who made a fortune in railroads and acquired the largest forest holdings on the Cape. Left in its natural condition, the family preserve became a sportsman's paradise. It was not used by the widow and daughter after Mr. Nickerson's death, and the transfer to the state was arranged through the Trustees of Public Reservations. Originally there was a deer park and hunting lodge here, but only fishing is now permitted. The four largest ponds — Flax, Higgins, Cliff, and Little Cliff, — provide a water area of 328 acres; none has any apparent inlet or outlet.

Extensive developments were undertaken by the Civilian Conservation Corps before the park was opened to the public in 1937. Roads were laid out, forest trails cleared and marked, wells dug, shelters erected, tent floors laid, and parking areas cleared. A recreation center on Flax Pond has a bathhouse, 109 tables, 40 fireplaces, 22 tent floors, 10 trailer sites, 66 tent sites, and 20 tents with floors. Carrying out a recently inaugurated policy for providing camping facilities for city children, the Department of Conservation has made arrangements for the Boston Young Men's Christian Association to open a camp for boys.

Flax Pond is so named because of the processing of flax in its waters in the early days. Only ponds with clear water and sandy bottoms could be used for the pur-

pose. Cliff Pond, the largest, covering 200 acres, derives its name from a cliff that lifts its head far above the water. It has had no other name since the days of the Nauset Indians, whose Sipson and Sauquatuckett branches lived here. From 1659 to 1694 the Nickerson Park area was within the "constablerick" or "Liberties of Eastham." The park provides a resting place on the Berkshires-to-the-Capes bridle trail, one of the longest in America.

JOHN C. ROBINSON STATE PARK

Superintendent: CARL H. LYDIARD, Westfield

Tel. Westfield 294-M

(See map p. 33)

The Robinson State Park is located in Agawam, Westfield, and West Springfield. Its 995 acres are off route Mass 57 on the shores of the Westfield River. The park was named in honor of its donor, John C. Robinson of Longmeadow, one of the original backers of the Eastern States Exposition and the Westfield River Parkway. Mr. Robinson began buying up small parcels of land in 1920 with the idea of opening them for public recreational purposes. He conveyed most of the present acreage by deed to the commonwealth on December 20, 1934.

A great deal of the land in the park lies within the original limits of Springfield. The first house was built in 1635, about three-quarters of a mile west of the junction of the Agawam and Connecticut Rivers, by two associates of William Pyncheon, founder of the city. It was the trading post of a group that prospered through bartering with the Indians for beaver fur. Interesting Indian place names in the park include Ashkanunksuck, the land in the neck formed by the Westfield River in West Springfield between Tatum and Mittineague Falls. Onkamore Meadow lies in North Agawam between Mittineague and Ashkanunksuck. It was named after Sandy Onkamore, former Indian owner of the property. Paucatuck is the intervalle on the north side of the Westfield River in West Springfield. Jug Road is an old post road passing along the slope of the trap ridge on the south bank of the Westfield River, from Morley's Bridge to the Little River in Westfield.

In addition to several good vantage points on the Westfield River near the bend at White Brook, the park offers 86 tables and 86 fireplaces, at the Trestle and Provin Mountain picnic areas. The 17-acre island west of the falls at Mittineague is one of the park's most picturesque spots. The rough terrain of the park is unexpected in the fertile Connecticut River Valley.

SALISBURY BEACH RESERVATION

Superintendent: J. ANDREW WALSH, Salisbury Beach

Tel. Newburyport 1791-J, 1791-M

(See map p. 34; Rules and Regulations, p. 30)

Salisbury Beach Reservation is a recently acquired tract comprising 4 miles of ocean beach and 500 acres of upland in Salisbury between the New Hampshire boundary on the north and the mouth of the Merrimac on the south. It may be reached from Boston, 40 miles south, by route Mass 1A, which parallels the beach for about 2 miles. The clear water, fine white sand, and rolling breakers entice many who find it dull to swim in the gentle surf of protected Massachusetts Bay. Forty-six trailer sites and 50 tent sites are within the reservation. Proposed developments include a casino, swimming pool, hydroplane slip, yacht basin, tennis courts, and a water theater.

Shell mounds on the marshes are relics of the Pentucket Indians, whose artifacts in considerable numbers have been gathered by local collectors. The long marsh grass has been cut for hay by the local farmers since colonial times. It is still gathered after the regular haying, stacked in "straddles," and brought off after the freeze-up.

The town of Salisbury, named for a cathedral town in Wiltshire, England, was mentioned by Whittier in two poems, "The Exile" and "How the Women Went from Dover." The latter tells of an incident also commemorated by a monument in Salisbury Square, depicting the indignation of the townsfolk over the treatment of three Quaker women. They were brought to town tied on a cart, under sentence

of a beating in each town through which the cart passed. Major Pike's vigorous protest prevented the inhuman punishment in Salisbury. "The Exile" was the story of the flight of Thomas Macy from the wrath of the people of Amesbury, aroused by his having sheltered Quakers from the rain. Macy was granted land in Salisbury in 1639.

On the beach beyond the Coast Guard Station is the shack of Professor Pickard of Cambridge, inventor of the Pickard antennae for ultra high-frequency operation. The shack is used as an experimental radio station. Adjacent to the beach are a summer colony and an amusement park with roller-coasters and other facilities for the entertainment of summer crowds. An appreciable undertow is evident in the surf, but a number of life guards are on duty. Sea fishing may be enjoyed off Black Rocks at the Merrimac's mouth.

JOSEPH ALLEN SKINNER STATE PARK

Supervisor: FRED R. LYMAN, South Hadley

Tel. Northampton 653-M2

(See map p. 35)

Joseph Allen Skinner State Park is the most recently acquired unit in the state park system. Established on September 15, 1940, this tract of 375 acres on Mount Holyoke in Hadley and South Hadley, was the gift of Joseph A. Skinner, silk manufacturer and widely known philanthropist. From route Mass 63 an excellent road leads to the Summit House atop the mountain. Among the many distinguished names to be found in the visitor's registry are John Quincy Adams, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, Jenny Lind, Henry W. Longfellow, Alexander Graham Bell, and Abraham Lincoln. From here there is a 70-mile panorama of the Connecticut River and its beautiful valley, against a background of mountains. From the Half-way House an electric cable car runs to the Summit House. Plans are in progress for installing picnic facilities at the foot of the mountain off route Mass 63.

Mount Holyoke was named for Captain Elizur Holyoke, founder of the city bearing his name. Often called the "Gem of Massachusetts Mountains" this mass of heavily wooded trap rock with an elevation of 995 feet is part of the system of Triassic trap ridges extending northward from New Haven, Connecticut. Through the foot of the mountain runs the "Pass of Thermopylae," a narrow rock-bound passage laboriously constructed by the early settlers. A huge magnetic boulder of 300 tons called the "Devil's Football" owes its name to the popular legend that Satan kicked it from "Devil's Garden" in Amherst Notch several miles away. Titan's Piazza of overhanging rock columns and Titan's Pier show extraordinary regularity of structure. These volcanic formations have been classified among major natural phenomena.

Across the road from the Joseph A. Skinner estate in South Hadley are two museums. One was formerly the Congregational meetinghouse of Prescott, which was purchased by Mr. Skinner and moved to its present location when the site of the town of Prescott was about to be flooded by the waters of the Quabbin Reservoir. It is now filled with New England antiques and objects of historic interest. The other museum, a replica of an old New England country schoolhouse, has a collection of stuffed birds native to western Massachusetts (*open daily 2-5*).

Mount Holyoke College for Women, in South Hadley, was founded by Mary Lyon in 1837. Each year the college students celebrate Mary Lyon Day by a trip to the top of Mount Holyoke where suitable exercises are held.

STANDISH MONUMENT RESERVATION

Superintendent: CHARLES S. STILES, South Duxbury

Tel. Wareham 430

The Standish Monument Reservation of 25 acres in South Duxbury is the setting of a 130-foot tower which serves as a pedestal for a large statue of Myles Standish, Pilgrim leader. It is reached from Boston by route Mass 3 or the longer shore route Mass 3A. Myles Standish lived on the site of this memorial from 1632 until his death in 1656, coming here from Plymouth to acquire additional pasturage. He chose a 200-foot seaside elevation which was soon called Captain's Hill in his honor.

It looks out over Plymouth Bay, and from the tower, which may be climbed for a small admission fee, there is a panoramic view of the South Shore area and Cape Cod Bay.

The reservation was dedicated in 1871 and money was subsequently raised for a monument whose construction began in 1898. The arch of the entrance is built of stones contributed by the various New England states, and the keystone was presented by President Grant on behalf of the United States. The tower was deeded to the state by the Myles Standish Association of Duxbury in 1920. There are attractive picnic grounds with 44 tables.

The statue surmounting the tower has had a strange career. On August 26, 1923, lightning tore off its head and chest. For the next 7 years the locality acquired a little added fame for its display of a headless statue. In 1927, when the upper portion of the figure was cut anew, workmen found the lower section unsafe to hold its weight of 14 tons. Three years later, in the summer of 1930, sculptor John Horrigan completed a commission to cut a new lower half weighing 20 tons, and the new statue of Standish was erected.

Captain's Hill was one of a chain of locations for signal lights to warn of approaching British forces during the Revolution. The tar barrel was fired a number of times in the dead of night to blaze real or fancied alarms.

RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS ON STATE FORESTS

Administered by the Division of Parks and Recreation
EDGAR L. GILLETT, *Director*

BASH BISH FALLS STATE FOREST

Supervisor: JOHN H. LAMBERT, JR., Great Barrington
Tel. Great Barrington 156-M-3

The Bash Bish Falls State Forest, located near the extreme southwest corner of the state where Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York come together, is the pride of Mount Washington, the smallest town in the commonwealth. This tract of 390 acres, acquired in 1926, lies adjacent to Tacona Park, a New York State recreational area in which there are ample parking facilities and camping grounds. In June the forest is thick with azaleas and ladyslippers. Bash Bish Brook and many of the brooks in Mount Washington are good trout streams. Hunting is not permitted in the forest reservation, but is allowed in the surrounding woods where small game is plentiful. The best access to the forest is through Copake Falls, New York, although it may be reached by roads off routes Mass 23 and 41 in Massachusetts.

From Profile Rock there is an excellent view of Bash Bish Brook as it plunges through a rocky, wooded gorge, 195 feet from the crest of the cliff to the stream bed. The brook makes two short drops before it takes a final 60-foot plunge. Into the deep pool at the foot of the falls, according to an Indian legend, the lovely White Swan leaped to her death after her husband had taken another wife because she was childless. Her body was never found, and it is said that she still dwells behind the falls, and may sometimes be seen reflected in the clear water of the pool.

BEARTOWN STATE FOREST

Supervisor: JOHN H. LAMBERT, JR., Great Barrington
Tel. Great Barrington 156-M-3

(See map p. 36)

Beartown State Forest in Monterey, Great Barrington, Lee, and Tyringham, is a popular year-round recreation area. The nucleus of the 7,990-acre forest was acquired by the state in 1921. Since then a number of foot-trails and motor roads have been constructed, and the best scenic spots, some of which afford panoramas of the Monterey Valley and the Taconic Hills, are now easily accessible to the visitor. At one time, much of the forest was stripped for charcoal and there are definite traces of old burning pits. Nearly 1,000 acres have been set aside as a

bird and game refuge, liberally planted with berry-bearing trees and shrubs. A special attempt is being made to raise wild turkeys. The forest is noted for its fine azalea and laurel display. Hunting is permitted in the forest outside the game sanctuary, and deer and small game are plentiful. Trout fishing is popular in the region; which is liberally supplied with good streams; pond fish abound in Benedict Pond, in the forest, and in neighboring Lakes Buell and Garfield.

On the northern slope of Beartown Mountain (alt. 1,865) lies one of the most highly developed winter sports areas on state-owned lands (see *Winter Sports*, p. 27). Cross-country trails lead to another extensive development in the East Mountain State Forest in Great Barrington (see *Winter Sports*, p. 27). Special facilities for parking have been provided off route Mass 102 at East Lee, which is also the terminal for snow trains from New York.

About 50 acres of Beartown State Forest have been cleared for recreation development. On Mt. Wilcox (alt. 2,150; fire tower with five-state view), which is skirted by the Appalachian Trail, there are 4 picnic tables and 4 fireplaces. Along the west shore of Benedict Pond, a 35-acre body of water, a picnic area with 21 fireplaces and 28 tables has been developed.

The picnic areas may be reached from route Mass 102, but are more easily accessible from route Mass 23, the Knox Trail, over which General Henry Knox hauled cannon from Fort Ticonderoga to Cambridge in the winter of 1775-76.

BRIMFIELD STATE FOREST

Supervisor: HOWARD HURLEY, Spencer

Tel. Spencer 2177

(See map p. 37)

Brimfield State Forest is located about midway between Springfield and Worcester on route US 20 and extends into the towns of Monson, Wales, and Brimfield. It comprises 3,058 acres acquired in 1924. Steerage Rock, a big prominence high up on the ridge of Mount Waddaquadduck, used to be a "compass point" which Indians sighted from the distance to check their bearings, especially on trips to the west. In the extensive view from this 1,150-foot height, Mount Tom and Mount Wachusett stand out as sentinels on the hill-bound horizon. Summer foot trails and winter ski trails (see *Winter Sports*, p. 26) located conveniently to route US 20 go to the top of Mount Waddaquadduck. Some 300 acres of former Indian hunting grounds have been set aside as a wildlife sanctuary, but elsewhere hunting is still permitted.

The outstanding attraction in storied Brimfield forest is of recent origin. A dam, pleasantly titled Dingley Dell, impounds 12 acres of water named Dean Pond in honor of Ernest J. Dean, former Commissioner of Conservation. The dam is an earth-filled structure about 25 feet high and 190 feet long, with a granite spillway. A bathing beach, bathhouse, and a parking area for 200 cars will be provided on the north shore of the pond. On the opposite side a picnic area is under development near a convenient well of clear, cold water. Dean Pond, Dearth Hill Pond, and Woodman Pond are well stocked with fish.

CAMPBELL FALLS STATE FOREST

Supervisor: JOHN H. LAMBERT, JR., Great Barrington

Tel. Great Barrington 156-M-3

Campbell Falls State Forest, on the Connecticut State Line 5 miles from Southfield, a village in New Marlborough, is a 3-acre tract set aside by the state in 1924 to protect the waterfall. It is maintained in conjunction with a Connecticut State Forest of the same name. The Whiting River, on which Campbell Falls are located, has its source in East India Pond and flows through sparsely settled, backwoods country. In the forest, the river cascades through a tree-lined ravine and drops 75 feet over a split rock ledge into a steep gorge, walled by rocky sides rising several hundred feet. The department has developed a recreational area with 6 picnic tables and 4 fireplaces. Several foot trails lead to vantage points for viewing the waterfall.

Cat Hole Cave, near the waterfall, is one of the largest water-worn caves in the

state. The walls and roof of its several rooms are composed of limestone on which stalactites are continuously forming.

The forest may be reached by roads through New Marlborough from route Mass 23 or from Norfolk, Connecticut.

CHESTER-BLANDFORD STATE FOREST

Supervisor: RAYMOND T. O'CONNOR, 3 St. Denis Street, Westfield
Tel. Westfield 600

(See map p. 38)

The Chester-Blandford State Forest lies in the towns of Chester and Blandford along the famed Jacob's Ladder Highway, route US 20, the main route between Springfield and Pittsfield. The development of its 2,328 acres began in 1924, and its features now include 2 recreation centers, both with adequate parking areas adjoining the highway. Mica Mine Road and Gold Mine Brook, which run through the forest, are reminders of the days when the hills of Chester were pitted with small mines producing mica, emery, and corundum.

Boulder Park, at the eastern end of the forest, is primarily a picnic area. It has 42 tables, 25 fireplaces, and 2 pavilion shelters, built on a hillside along route US 20 overlooking the Westfield River. In the center of the park is a small swimming pool with a beach, bathhouse, and diving platform. A short distance to the west is a picnic and camping development, with a shelter, 45 tables, and 22 fireplaces, a number of which are placed at the 10 trailer and 12 tent sites. Trails lead from both parks to the Overlook, which provides a panorama of the Westfield Valley.

About a mile west of Boulder Park, at the junction of US 20 and Sanderson Brook Road, is a park area from which a number of ski trails, of varying degrees of difficulty, and a practice slope are easily accessible (*see Winter Sports, p. 26*). Near the trails is a spring-house for drinking water.

Sanderson Brook Road parallels the course of the brook upward through a wooded valley to the Sanderson Brook Falls, one of the most beautiful in the state. The water drops 100 feet in a roaring avalanche; in winter its spray is transformed into glistening icy formations. Footbridges and handrails have been provided to safeguard those who seek an intimate view, and a vista cut through the trees from the road provides a striking approach.

About a half hour's automobile ride westward along route US 20, the highway tops the summit of Jacob's Ladder, a ridge 2,100 feet high, which affords a fine distant view of the Berkshire Valley and the surrounding hills.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION STATE FOREST

Supervisor: RAYMOND T. O'CONNOR, 3 St. Denis Street, Westfield
Tel. Westfield 300

(See map p. 39)

The Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution in 1929 presented to the state 1,020 acres of choice woodland at Moor's Hill (alt. 1,713) in Goshen and Ashfield. This area, since enlarged to 1,237 acres, has been developed as a state forest bearing the name of the donor. It lies about 14 miles west of Northampton off route Mass 9, the Berkshire Trail, which in this region covers part of the route of a Boston-Albany military road built in 1758. From the summit of Moor's Hill, there is an extensive view across the Berkshire foothills; in full view to the northwest is the William Cullen Bryant Homestead (*open Mon., Wed., Fri., 2.30-5, June 15-Sept. 15*), a two-and-a-half-story Dutch Colonial house owned by the Trustees of Public Reservations.

Forty-five acres of the forest have been developed for recreational pursuits. Two picnic areas, one between Upper Reservoir and Lower Reservoir, or Highland Lake, and another on Twining Brook are connected by Moor's Hill Trail and Moor's Hill Road. These two sections are equipped with 35 tables, 33 fireplaces, and 10 tent sites, and Twining Brook has been dammed to create a pond for swimming. The three branches of Rogers Brook are stocked for fishing, as are both reservoirs. Although the forest was originally intended as a wildlife sanctuary and many acres are set aside for this purpose, hunting is now permitted under certain regulations.

In the vicinity of the forest are several unusual natural formations: Packard Falls and a granite gorge known as Devil's Den, about 2 miles east of the forest off route Mass 9, and Chesterfield Gorge, 1,000 feet long and 30 feet deep, off route Mass 143, in West Chesterfield.

DOUGLAS STATE FOREST

Supervisor: HOWARD HURLEY, Spencer

Tel. Spencer 2177

(See map p. 40)

Until its development was undertaken in 1934, the 3,468 acres of Douglas State Forest in the town of Douglas (reached by roads leading off route Mass 12 in Webster and route Mass 122 in Northbridge) were part of a stretch of timberland formerly called "The Dark Woods." This valuable area was long ravished by fire and ax, and traces of early commercial exploitation are still discernible, especially the pits of charcoal burners. Restoration has transformed the forest into a recreation spot increasing in beauty as the reforested areas mature in growth. One hundred and eighty-five acres were replanted in 1938 and 1939 with 130,000 white, red, and Scotch pines.

A recreation area has been cleared at Wallum Lake, whose waters extend beyond the south end of the reservation into Rhode Island. On the lake's sandy beach is a large bathhouse, and the nearby picnic area is provided with 100 tables and 100 fireplaces and a parking space. In the northern part of the forest, Ridge Trail winds over several picturesque bridges and past the shores of Wallis Pond and Wallis Reservoir.

In the adjoining town of Sutton, also reached from route Mass 122, is Purgatory Chasm State Park, a craggy formation of rocks with a fissure one-fourth mile long, 50 feet wide, and in some places 70 feet deep. On the other side of the forest, in Webster, lies the lake with the longest name in the state, Lake Chargoggagogmanchaugagogchaubunagungamau, more commonly called Lake Webster. The forest is not far from Fort Hill, the first settlement in the town of Oxford, where there are remains of a bastioned fort built in 1687 by Huguenots.

ERVING STATE FOREST

Supervisor: ARTHUR C. SEARS, Erving

Tel. Orange 188-M1

(See map p. 41)

The Erving State Forest, located in the north-central part of Massachusetts in the towns of Erving, Northfield, Orange, and Warwick, is a development of 5,418 acres, in part acquired in 1920. The following year the Department of Conservation started here a nursery of pines for its reforestation program. Seedlings of red and white pine and spruce are raised in beds for 2 years, then transplanted; 4-year-old trees are suitable for use in reforestation. The fine display of coniferous trees planted along the Mohawk Trail, route Mass 2, overlooking Miller's River became so attractive that the Department of Conservation provided picnic grounds nearby.

Laurel Lake Road and County Road, both off the Mohawk Trail, together circle a large part of the forest and then cut through its center to meet at beautiful Laurel Lake. The 30 acres of the birch-lined lake shore developed for recreation include a sandy beach, a bathhouse, a float for diving, an ample parking area, and picnic facilities. In all, there are 74 tables and 46 fireplaces at Erving forest.

Laurel Lake is stocked with a large variety of pond fish. Hunting is allowed in all the forest except the 660-acre wildlife sanctuary, which is located in the extreme northern area separated from the larger body of the forest. The woodlands are interlaced by 8 miles of forest roads, and numerous trails lead to points of scenic interest.

GRANVILLE STATE FOREST

Supervisor: HAROLD SATTLER, Granville
Tel. Granville 3362

(See map p. 42)

Granville State Forest, south of route Mass 57 in the towns of Granville and Tolland, borders Connecticut's Tunxis State Forest. Both were the hunting and fishing grounds of the Tunxis Indians. In 1749, the first white settler, Samuel Hubbard, made his home along the banks of the river now bearing his name, which rushes over a series of rapids, dropping 450 feet in 2½ miles. Today only the cellar holes of the early settlers remain, and Hubbard River has become the center of the principal recreation area in the 2,233-acre forest. Granville has more rolling terrain than any other state forest, and its laurel display is unequaled.

Since 1921, when the state acquired the first tract in the forest, some 60 acres along both banks of Hubbard River have been developed into a picnic area. An island picnic spot is a unique feature. Along Half Way Brook, which joins Hubbard River, are 2 other picnic areas and a bathing pool with a bathhouse. In all, the forest has 35 tables, 25 fireplaces, 6 tent sites, and 4 trailer sites. All the brooks are stocked for fishing, and it is a good small-game hunting region.

About 4 miles north of Granville Center is the 1,500-acre Cobble Mountain Reservoir, source of Springfield's water supply and a power development. The water is retained by an earthen dam, one of the largest of its kind in the country.

HAROLD PARKER STATE FOREST

Supervisor: GUY E. EVANS, Middleton
Tel. Danvers 1422-4, 1422-22

(See map p. 43)

The Harold Parker State Forest of 2,906 acres, established in 1916 and named in honor of Harold Parker, who died during his term of office as Chairman of the State Conservation Commission, is situated off route Mass 114 and route Mass 125 in Andover, North Andover, Middleton, and North Reading. Lying within 18 miles of Boston and other urban centers, it is a convenient refuge for city dwellers seeking an opportunity to enjoy out-door pleasures at not too great a distance from their homes. Numerous paths, bordered with a variety of wildflowers, crisscross its rolling hills. Besides the facilities for recreation provided on the reservation itself, campers may enjoy salt-water swimming at the many beaches of the North Shore located within easy reach of this forest. Within an hour's ride are also the historic towns of Salem, Gloucester, Marblehead, Concord, and Lexington.

Fishermen may try their skill on 10 ponds within the forest. On Frye Pond, which is stocked with brook and rainbow trout, are 6 piers for fly-casting. The other ponds contain bass, perch, pickerel, hornpout, crappie, and bluefish. Small game is plentiful, and hunting is permitted in season.

On the north bank of the Skug River, and at Berry, Frye, Stearns, and Sudden Ponds, over 100 acres have been equipped for recreation with 182 tables and 180 fireplaces. Bathing is popular at Berry Pond, the west side of which was converted from a swamp area into a sandy beach, with bathhouse and complete bathing facilities. A similar development is nearing completion at Stearns Pond. The Burroughs Newsboys Foundation was recently assigned a camping site in the forest.

In Lorraine Park, near the new Lorraine Pond, are several groves with fireplaces, tables, and tenting sites. Although ample space for picnicking has been set aside throughout the forest, care has been taken to preserve its natural beauty, and vistas have been opened in accordance with an intelligent landscaping plan.

Another attractive spot is Sudden Pond, which was created by draining a swamp section and damming the small brook flowing through it. The pond, rising to an irregular shore-line, seems so isolated that it is difficult to realize that a busy highway is less than half a mile away.

LEOMINSTER STATE FOREST

Supervisor: JAMES HAYES, South Sudbury
Tel. Sudbury 151

Leominster State Forest, 7 miles from the summit of Wachusett Mountain (alt. 2,018) and about 50 miles from Boston by routes Mass 2, 31, and 140 is in a scenic and recreational region unequaled in eastern Massachusetts. The first acreage of land now including 3,293 acres, in the towns of Leominster, Fitchburg, Westminster, Princeton, and Sterling, was acquired in 1922. Route Mass 31 runs through the western section, passing close to Crocker, Crow Hill, and Paradise Ponds. These and other ponds offer sport for fishermen, and the 720-acre wildlife refuge holds much of interest to the naturalist. Plans for a picnic area are under development.

Between Crow Hill and Mount Wachusett, near route Mass 140, lies a huge mass of granite, known as Redemption Rock; on its face is graven an inscription telling the story of the ransom of Mary Rowlandson of Lancaster from the Indians on May 2, 1676.

The No Town Reservoir with its three storage basins in Leominster and Fitchburg is located in the northeastern sector of the forest, where it has a watershed of 5.35 square miles. No Town comprised 2,000 acres given to Sudbury to compensate for its losses in the Indian wars. Here a minister named Stone built a meeting place and ministered to a flock whose slightly divergent religious views made them outcasts from the formalism of Salem. The wildlife sanctuary lying mostly in Leominster covers the southern portion of the No Town Reservoir.

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS
STATE FOREST

Supervisor: PERCY DODGE, Orange
Tel. Orange 341-W2

(See map p. 44)

The Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs State Forest, presented to the commonwealth in 1933, lies in Petersham and New Salem on route Mass 122. Its 990 acres stretch to the south and west in the watershed of the Quabbin Reservoir. Groves of pine and stands of maple, birch, and hemlock invite the visitor along woods roads. Outstanding for its scenery is the road along Fever Brook through the wildlife refuge. The excellent condition of the forest is due to the fact that its former owner, the Diamond Match Company, removed only ripe timber, a policy not common among timber operators. A wildlife sanctuary comprising 140 acres has been set aside in the center of the forest, and a dam on Fever Brook holds back sufficient water to attract migrating and native wild fowl. The southwest section is of exceptional interest, for here is the forest's chief geological feature, the Gorge. Nearby, along Bancroft Road, are 9 picnic tables and 2 fireplaces.

The Quabbin Reservoir to the west and south, the main water supply for Metropolitan Boston, is a recent development. The deliberate inundation of the towns of Enfield, Greenwich, Prescott, and a part of New Salem created an artificial lake with 177 miles of shore line, 39 square miles of surface, and 415 billion gallons of water.

Petersham is also the site of the Harvard Forest, since 1908 a silviculture laboratory belonging to Harvard University. It is a 2,100-acre tract including a 1,000-acre wildlife refuge.

MOHAWK TRAIL STATE FOREST

Supervisor: HORACE B. BROWN, Drury
Tel. North Adams 984-4

(See map p. 45)

In 1921 the state began its acquisition of land for the Mohawk Trail State Forest. The forest's 5,746 acres, some of the finest timberland in the state, lie in the towns of Charlemont, Hawley, Savoy, and Florida along route Mass 2, a favorite road of lovers of autumn foliage. Its brooks and rivers are tributary to the Deerfield River, which forms the northeastern border of the forest.

The trail derives its name from its use by marauding bands of Canadian Mohawks,

although the present road does not follow exactly the route of the old trail. Aboriginal artifacts have been discovered near Indian Spring. The path running steeply from the back of the spring to Sentinel Pine near Todd Mountain's rocky summit (alt. 1,711) indicates that Indians following the mountain-top trail were accustomed to descend to the spring for water. A truck trail that runs through a notch just south of Todd Mountain passes near the slate-marked graves of a Revolutionary soldier and his wife. Below Totem Lookout (alt. 1,500) approached by Totem Trail from route Mass 2, and Hawks Mountain (alt. 1,870) stretch wide panoramas of the Deerfield River Valley and, to the west, the woodlands of the Mohawk Trail and the Savoy State Forests. Wood roads and gravel roads make most of the forest available to the hiker and horseback rider. It is easy here to lose the sense of time and imagine oneself back in the days when this was dangerous Indian country. The fact that Savoy Mountain State Forest adjoins to the west, adding 10,641 acres, enlarges the visitor's picture of the "forest primeval."

The main recreational development is located along Cold River, where 100 acres are equipped with summer and winter sport facilities. There are 96 tables, 42 fireplaces, 100 tent sites, 12 tent floors, 6 trailer sites, and 4 cabins to accommodate campers and picnickers. Ski trails wind through the forest and the ski Slalom is a featured attraction. Deer and small game may be shot here in season. The sportsman who likes his game on the wing will find well stocked covers to shoot over. Roads running along Cold and Deerfield Rivers bring the fisherman conveniently close to many deep pools. These rivers are regularly stocked with brook, brown, and rainbow trout.

The northern border of the forest approaches the eastern entrance to the $4\frac{3}{4}$ -mile Hoosac Tunnel, built at a cost of \$15,000,000, 24 years, and 195 lives. In the little town of Florida, about a 15-minute walk from the tunnel's eastern mouth and not far from the southeastern end of the Munroe State Forest, is one of the most beautiful waterfalls in the Berkshire Hills — Twin Cascades, whose falls drop 40 and 90 feet into deep, clean pools on Fife Brook. Nearby Whitcomb Summit (alt. 2,110) on route Mass 2 offers a striking view of the Deerfield River Valley. From the observation tower on a clear day both Mount Monadnock and Mount Wachusett are visible.

MOUNT GRACE STATE FOREST

Supervisor: OSCAR N. OHLSON, Warwick

Tel. Orange 748-W3

(See map p. 46)

In 1920 the commonwealth first purchased land in Mount Grace State Forest, which now comprises 1,224 acres in Warwick, on route Mass 78. Below the fire tower on the summit (alt. 1,625) of Mount Grace, the second highest peak in the state east of the Connecticut River, unfolds a rolling panorama of New England. Tradition has it that the mountain was named for a girl child, Grace Rowlandson, who, with her mother, was captured by the Indians at Lancaster in 1675. While being taken to Canada the child died of wounds, and it is said that she was buried at the base of the mountain.

Trout rise to the fisherman's fly at Rum Brook Pond, regularly stocked by the Division of Fisheries and Game. Hunters have classed the forests of Warwick as the best country in this region for deer hunting. Partridge, ruffed grouse, and pheasant are frequently bagged, and foxes are common. Trade and industry seem far removed from the sylvan beauty of the Mount Grace State Forest.

Though the summer attracts hikers and riders to the Berkshires-to-the-Capes bridle trail, the forest has become best known for its winter sports facilities (see *Winter Sports*, p. 25). The chief recreation area is in a pine grove along Gulf Brook, about 2 miles north of Warwick on route Mass 78. Little waterfalls have been built, and rustic bridges afford passage by foot. Fresh spring water is piped underground and made available at a fountain in the center of the grove. The forest has 50 tables and 22 fireplaces. The shelters at Manning Field and on the summit are available the year round, and when the temperature drops below freezing the huge fireplaces are most welcome.

A plaque on one of the fireplaces marks the site of the home of one of the oddest

characters in the history of the town of Warwick. On this spot lived a silent, spinster hermitess for 70 years — Zilphia Smith, who was jilted at 18 and sought escape from the world. She repaired to this lonely place and here lived out her days in complete silence, with never another human permitted to cross her threshold.

Territory that included Warwick was given to British soldiers for their services in the 1690 campaign against Canada. Incorporated in 1761, it had at one time a population of over 1,000, which has steadily declined. It was here that Daniel Shays and others fled after their rebellion in an attempt to escape from the pursuing soldiers of General Lincoln. The people of Warwick came to their assistance, providing food and other necessities. For this act of defiance to the authority of the commonwealth, the town was punished by the imprisonment of its selectmen on charges of treason. Warwick is now known chiefly for its beautiful natural setting and its opportunities for hunting and fishing.

OCTOBER MOUNTAIN STATE FOREST

Supervisor: W. R. McCULLOCH, Lee

Tel. Lee 411-W

(See map p. 47)

October Mountain State Forest, in the heart of the Berkshires, is the largest state forest in Massachusetts. Its 14,189 acres spread across a high plateau in Washington and Becket and reach down into Lee and Lenox. No part of this reservation is less than 1,200 feet above sea level. The highest peak (unnamed) rises to 2,300 feet near Finerty Pond. Nearby are Bald Top (alt. 2,069), Walling Mountain (alt. 2,272), and Becket Mountain (alt. 2,200), all crossed by the Appalachian Trail which enters the forest from Becket on the south and continues north to Mount Greylock and the Green Mountains. Secluded among the hills are Finerty Pond, Felton Lake, several smaller bodies of water, and Farnum and Ashley Reservoirs, water supply for the city of Pittsfield. Streams rising in the hills are tributaries of the Westfield River, which runs eastward into the Connecticut River, and the Housatonic River, which runs south through the fertile valley of the lower Berkshires. The forest is accessible from either the Becket-Pittsfield road, off route Mass 8, or from route US 20 in Lenox.

October Mountain State Forest is close to the fashionable centers of Berkshire summer life, Stockbridge and Lenox, a location that offers interesting opportunities to the vacation camper. Some of the most famous players in America appear at the Berkshire Playhouse in Stockbridge; and at Tanglewood, in Lenox, where Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote his *House of Seven Gables* and *Tanglewood Tales* an annual Symphonic Festival is given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Serge Koussevitsky. Since 1938 the Festival has been held in a shed constructed of some 300 tons of steel and capable of accommodating nearly 6,000 people.

The 1,310-acre wildlife sanctuary in the center of the forest has superseded a private preserve started in 1896 by William C. Whitney, secretary of the Navy in the first Cleveland Administration. This was one of the first and largest wildlife preserves in the United States and was stocked with moose, elk, deer, buffalo, and many smaller animals. Although most of the Whitney stock was shipped to the New York Zoo when he abandoned the estate, a few moose and Virginia deer escaped to the hills. It is claimed that a moose was seen in New Marlborough in 1938.

The section of the forest covered by the Whitney estate was acquired by the state in 1922, and only native game is now cultivated here. All that remains of the Whitney buildings is an imposing wooden tower with lead-paneled windows. At its base the state has established a picnic area with 18 tables, 11 fireplaces, and a parking space. Hunting is permitted in those parts of the reservation outside the wildlife preserve, and here is one of the best deer ranges in the Berkshires.

Schermerhorn Gorge, named after the wealthy Lenox family which gave about 1,000 acres of the forest to the state, is the finest scenic attraction of the forest. Through it runs rapid Nigger Hollow Brook which, at the edge of the reservation, flows into the Housatonic River. At the head of the Gorge, lies Lake Felton, surrounded by thick woods. The state is planning an extensive cabin colony and tenting area on its shores, and many foot trails and bridle paths have already been pro-

vided in this end of the forest. In winter these make excellent ski and snowshoe trails. The lakes and streams in the forest provide some of the best fishing in the Berkshires.

Tory Glen, about 500 feet from the boundary of the forest north of Roaring Brook in Lenox, is a singular outcropping of quartzite with a cave 10 feet deep and 4 feet high where Gideon Smith and others of the unruly Lenox Tories hid. Just above it Roaring Brook makes a 10-foot waterfall, a finishing touch to a spot of much beauty.

OTIS STATE FOREST

Supervisor: JOHN H. LAMBERT, JR., Great Barrington
Tel. Great Barrington 156-M-3

(See map p. 48)

Otis State Forest, with a total area of 3,835 acres, is located in Otis, Sandisfield, Becket, and Tyringham on route Mass 23, which cuts through the northern end of the reservation in a stretch of scenic highway. An excellent forest road, connecting with the state highway at both entrances to this tract, winds through the forest to a recreation area of 5 acres at Upper and Lower Spectacle Ponds, so named from their likeness to a huge pince-nez, when viewed from heights nearby.

Upper Spectacle Pond, which has been enlarged to its present area of 60 acres by means of a dam, has a bathing beach, and a picnic area containing 18 tables, 10 fireplaces, and 6 tent sites equipped with fireplaces for the convenience of campers. Both bodies of water have been stocked with pond fish. Fresh-water clams can be found in Clam Brook which flows into Upper Spectacle Pond.

The high elevation of this forest affords spectacular views along the many vistas cut out in advantageous spots. An excellent view of Lake Garfield, on route Mass 23 west of the forest, can be obtained from the top of Hunger Mountain. This lake, named for President James Garfield, has a beach and is an excellent fishing place. The natural beauty of the forest, which has been state-owned since 1924, is enhanced by the profusion of mountain laurel and azalea blossoms whose varied coloring brightens the green of the forest foliage.

Although no hunting is permissible because of a wildlife sanctuary in the southern part of the reservation, the surrounding countryside is considered one of the best areas in the Berkshire County for deer and small game.

OTTER RIVER STATE FOREST

Supervisor: RAYMOND T. WILDER, Winchendon
Tel. Winchendon 446-W4

(See map p. 49)

Otter River State Forest, comprising 1,883 acres in Winchendon, Templeton, and Royalston, is located on route US 202, a direct route to the White Mountains. This was the first forest acquired by the commonwealth; the State Forest Commission purchased it in 1915.

For recreation purposes, a total of 50 acres, equipped with 20 tables and 10 fireplaces, have been set aside at Beaman's Pond, which also has a bathing beach and bathhouse, at which a lifeguard is stationed. At each end of the pond there is a picnic area, and on the east shore a camping ground has 51 tent sites. Beaman Pond and many of the small streams are annually stocked with brook and rainbow trout.

A short distance north of the confluence of Millers River and Otter River is a large boulder called King Philip's Rock. How or why it received its name no one knows, although popular conjecture would make it a camping place of the Indian chieftain on one of his forays.

The northwest part of the forest was a nursery until 1938, when the state dug up and transplanted to other forests 97,000 white pine, 60,000 red pine, and 6,000 spruce from among the 300,000 seedlings previously planted there. The hurricane in September of the same year wrought great havoc in the stands of spruce and pines, and some 300,000 feet of fallen timber were delivered to a government storage basin.

PERU STATE FOREST

Supervisor: RAYMOND T. O'CONNOR, 3 St. Denis St., Westfield
Tel. Westfield 600

(See map p. 50)

Peru State Forest, whose development began in 1923, comprises 2,185 acres of woodland in Peru, Middlefield, and Worthington, where timberlands have long been a valuable source of income. In the days of wood-burning locomotives, much cordwood was cut here to supply fuel. Local spruce is used for building material, rayon cloth, and yellow paper, and the ash is cut for tennis rackets. Peru is now specializing in the growth of Christmas trees.

The forest is best reached by a road east from route Mass 8 in Hinsdale, although it may also be approached by the Middlefield road from route US 20 at Chester. Despite the seeming isolation of Peru State Forest, it is only 14 miles from Pittsfield and 27 miles from Springfield. A recreation and picnic area has been built at the northwestern corner of the forest near Geer Pond, which lies at an elevation of about 1,630 feet. Here there are 3 acres of picnic grounds, with 15 tables. A foot trail leads through the middle of the reservation and past Garnet Peak (alt. 2,230). Geer Pond and Cone, Tuttle, and Factory Brooks, the largest streams, are stocked with fish. Both Middlefield and Peru are developing winter-sports facilities — ski trails, toboggan slides, and sleigh rides. The forest is well adapted to snow and ice sports.

The town of Peru is the highest inhabited land between the Connecticut and Hudson Rivers. Its altitude varies from a low point 1,700 feet above sea level to 2,239 feet on French Hill.

PITTSFIELD STATE FOREST

Supervisor: JOHN A. ANDERSON, Pittsfield
Tel. Pittsfield 5178

(See map p. 51)

Half an hour's ride from Pittsfield, the busy county seat of the Berkshires, lies the Pittsfield State Forest, covering parts of Pittsfield, Hancock, and Lanesborough. This 3,854-acre tract on the Taconic Range, reached from Pittsfield by way of West, Churchill, and Cascade Streets, was in part acquired by the commonwealth in 1926. Its summer and winter recreational facilities are constantly in process of improvement.

The hills in all seasons are the inspiration for writers and painters. Herman Melville, author of *Moby Dick*, was fond of walking over the slopes of Honwee Mountain (alt. 2,450). His prose becomes poetry when he describes the autumnal foliage. Always beautiful, the hills are ablaze with red and white azaleas in June.

Across Lulu Brook from Honwee Mountain is Berry Pond, the highest body of water in the state (alt. 2,150). A recreational area with fireplaces and tables is being developed here. The pond obtained its name from William Berry, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, who farmed rocky acres near its shore on land given him by Congress as compensation for his military service.

On Honwee's eastern slope, Burgoyne Trail runs along Osgood and Churchill Brooks. After the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga on October 17, 1777, about 2,500 of the defeated army were marched over this trail through the forest to Pittsfield and Boston. Caves rumored to have been Tory hiding places during the Revolutionary War are common in this region. Just off Cascade Street, which leads into the forest, is Radium Springs Cave, the third longest cave in New England. This marble cavern is about 450 feet long, fretted and carved by the hand of Nature in interesting sculptured effects.

Just outside the forest on route US 20 in southern Hancock is Shaker Village, where since the eighteenth-century members of the Shaker religious cult have lived and worked unaffected by the progress of civilization. Even today bonnets and capes may be seen, and a special sectarian school inculcates the youth with the doctrines of their elders.

The forest is widely known for its fishing and hunting opportunities. Several swamp areas serve to attract migrating wild fowl as well as native game. Enthusi-

asts enjoy hiking, riding, picnicking, bathing, and "just looking." Observation points include Tower (alt. 2,186), Pine (alt. 2,160), and Honwee (alt. 2,450) Mountains, among other equally lofty elevations. Recreational areas totaling 25 acres at the forest entrance, along Lulu Cascades, and Berry Pond, have 45 tables and an equal number of fireplaces.

Ski trails are everywhere (*see Winter Sports p. 26*). Best known are Ghost Trail for intermediates, with a vertical descent of 682 feet in a half mile; Shadow Trail, also for intermediates, of about the same length and descent; and Lulu Brook Trail of one and seven-tenths miles for novices.

In the summer of 1940 a Trailside Museum was opened under the direction of Kenneth A. Howland of the Massachusetts State College. Exhibits included material loaned by the Berkshire Museum and the Lenox Bird and Wildflower Sanctuary. The popularity of the Museum in its first season indicates that it will become a permanent summer attraction of the forest.

The forest is not far from Pontoosuc Lake on route US 7 in Pittsfield. This is a center of aquatic sports, including yachting. The "Little Three" colleges hold their annual shell races here on Stanley Field Day. Close to the northern end of the forest is Balance Rock Park, in Lanesborough, where a strange group of huge boulders was left strewn about by prehistoric glaciers. Indians explained these as playthings of an Iroquois champion who tossed them about in showing Mohican children how to play quoits.

SANDISFIELD STATE FOREST

Supervisor: JOHN H. LAMBERT, JR., Great Barrington

Tel. Great Barrington 156-M-3

(See map p. 52)

The Sandisfield State Forest, located in Sandisfield and New Marlborough, comprises 3,923 acres acquired by the state in 1924. It may be approached by route Mass 57 from Springfield or route Mass 8 from the north and south. The pleasant pine groves and the wilder beauty of the 364-acre wildlife sanctuary give the forest varied charm.

While there are but few rare geological features in the forest itself, Tipping Rock in New Marlborough is not far outside. The retreating glaciers of the Ice Age left this 50-ton boulder so precariously balanced that a shove will cause it to rock back and forth. The summit of Cowles Hill (alt. 1,800), on the eastern border of the forest in Sandisfield, offers a view of the entire forest and the Farmington River Valley.

The chief recreational development has taken place on the southern shores of York Lake, where 10 acres have been cleared near an excellent bathing beach. Twenty tables, 12 fireplaces and 6 tent sites are provided. The lake is regularly stocked with brook trout. Hunters will find deer, foxes, raccoons, and rabbits as well as game birds in sufficient numbers outside of the wildlife sanctuary to reward their gunning expeditions.

SAVOY MOUNTAIN STATE FOREST

Supervisor: L. B. SANDERSON, Cheshire

Tel. North Adams 997-W4

(See map p. 53)

Savoy Mountain State Forest is a 10,641-acre tract established in 1917. Located in the towns of Savoy, Florida, Adams, and North Adams on the southeastern slopes of the Hoosac Mountain Range, it may be approached from the north by route Mass 2 and from the south by route Mass 116. Elevations of over 2,500 feet are common here. Perhaps the best view may be had from the fire tower on Borden Mountain (alt. 2,613).

Points of special interest include Balanced Rock, a granite gneiss boulder left in a seemingly precarious position by the retreating glaciers of the Ice Age, Ross Falls, and Tannery Falls. The latter, as their name implies, were connected with the operation of a tannery at one time, and in clearing the falls, which descend over a distance of 60 feet preceded by a number of minor falls, remains of heavy machinery were found. A stamping iron bearing the design of a flying eagle supplied a

symbol for a Civilian Conservation Corps camp newspaper. Near the cabins at South Pond, may be seen the house formerly used by the Haskins Club, organized in 1915 by a group of writers and professional people, of whom President Garfield of Williams College served as president for several years. The northernmost boundary of the forest is directly over the Hoosac Tunnel, constructed at a cost of \$15,000,000 in 1875. The southern boundary touches the central village of Savoy, proud of its New England traditions and of the peculiar fact that it has never been the residence of a lawyer.

Along the shores of Tannery Pond and Gulf Brook a recreational area of over 30 acres includes 23 tables and 13 fireplaces. A bathing beach will soon be completed on the eastern shore of North Pond. The Berkshires-to-the-Capes bridle trail enters the forest from Adams over an old woods road west of Burnett Pond, and runs north past South Pond to the Florida line. Numerous back roads crossing the trail are ideal for riding. At South Pond, 4 cabin areas and a shelter for 10 horses are being developed. This region is close to the Vermont border and the beginning of many miles of Vermont bridle paths. There is good fishing in the numerous streams draining the mountain slopes. A half dozen brooks and ponds are regularly stocked with brook and rainbow trout. Outside the 1,600-acre wildlife sanctuary, hunting is permitted in season in an area frequented by deer, raccoons, wildcats, foxes, rabbits, and game birds. Hikers will find trails to almost every part of the forest.

SPENCER STATE FOREST

Supervisor: HOWARD HURLEY, Spencer

Tel. Spencer 2177

(See map p. 54)

In 1922 the commonwealth acquired its first land in Spencer State Forest, now a tract of 1,016 acres situated in Spencer and Leicester, about 14 miles west of Worcester off route Mass 9. The people of South Spencer call the section in their vicinity Howe Memorial Park. Here is the site of the Howe Homestead, and Cobblestone Monument, in memory of the inventive Howe family, stands in front of the cellar hole of the old house.

Elias Howe, Jr. (1819-67), inventor of the sewing machine, spent his youth on the farms of Spencer and in the mills of Lowell. In 1845, when he was 25, he produced his first practical sewing machine. Elias was the nephew of William Howe, the inventor of the truss bridge, and Tyler Howe, the inventor of the spring bed.

The banks of the Cranberry River, which runs through the forest, are alive with color and activity during the vacation season. A 35-acre area for recreation purposes has been cleared along the river and on the shores of Howe Pond. Fifty-four tables and 32 fireplaces have been built for the accommodation of picnic parties. Howe Pond has a bathing beach and is well stocked with brook trout. An artificial waterfall created by the Howe Pond's dam enhances the beauty of the setting. Pheasants, partridges, wild hares, raccoons, and quail are found in the woods. The northern part of the park has been reforested with white and red pine.

MYLES STANDISH STATE FOREST

Supervisor: CHARLES L. CHERRY, South Carver

Tel. Wareham 9323-12

(See map p. 55)

Located in the historic towns of Plymouth and Carver, the Myles Standish State Forest covers 10,910 acres and is the second largest forest area owned by the commonwealth. The forest extends over almost the entire southern half of the township of Plymouth, the landing place of the *Mayflower*, and is named for the Pilgrim leader, Myles Standish. It is within a few miles of Plymouth Bay on the north, Cape Cod Bay on the east, the Cape Cod Canal on the southeast, and the warm beaches of Buzzards Bay on the south. The best local approaches are by South Street and Long Pond Road from Plymouth, or by route Mass 58 in South Carver. A pleasant 2-hour drive from Boston to the Myles Standish forest, on route Mass 3A, follows the coast through such historic settings as Quincy, Hingham, Scituate, Cohasset, Marshfield, Duxbury, and Kingston. Route Mass 3 is a shorter but less scenic route.

The development of the Standish forest, one of the oldest recreation areas controlled by the state, began in 1916. It has several picnic and camping areas, covering 100 acres, at College, Fearings, Long, Charge, and Widgeon Ponds, with 228 tables and 165 fireplaces. Five cabins of one to three rooms and 25 tent and 20 trailer sites are also available. Bathhouses are provided at College, Fearings, and Charge Ponds. At an old Civilian Conservation Camp, the Knights of Pythias recently established a "Kiddo Kamp" which will give woodland holidays to underprivileged children in the summer months.

In the southern part of the reservation are the Easthead Reservoir and its outlet, the Wankinco River, running into Buzzards Bay. The Berkshires-to-the-Capes bridle trail runs through the forest. The foot traveler has at his disposal 15 miles of trails over the hunting grounds of Samoset, Massasoit, and other Indian friends of the Fathers of New England. Agawam Trail, one of several of historical interest, follows the course of an old lane to Middleborough, the first inland town not accessible by water.

Eight ponds are stocked for fishing: Rocky, Curlew, Fearings, Long, Charge, College, Widgeon, and Barrett, the last with brook trout for fly fishing only. Half the forest has been devoted to a wildlife sanctuary of 5,500 acres but hunting is permissible elsewhere. Gently sloping sandhills amid pitch pine and scrub oak afford ideal country for the hunter. Native flora include the inkberry, crowberry, mayflower, and sassafras, whose root was the first medicinal product exported from the Colony.

Many Indian relics have been found within the forest and its environs; as recently as 1930 Indian skeletons were discovered in Plymouth. Among the interesting features of this town are Plymouth Rock, Pilgrims' Monument, Brewster Gardens, the old burial hill, several early seventeenth-century houses, and a museum,—Pilgrim Hall,—of exceptional interest to students of local history.

TOLLAND STATE FOREST

Supervisor: HAROLD SATTLER, Granville
Tel. Granville 3362

(See map p. 56)

Tolland State Forest, comprising 2,940 acres, is located in Tolland, Blandford, and Otis and is accessible from Sandisfield on route Mass 8 and by a side road from route Mass 23 at East Otis. Although the forest was established in 1925 primarily for timber production, a gradual trend toward increasing recreational opportunities for the public has brought about the development of 50 acres along the Farmington River and the Otis Reservoir. Picnic and camping areas in this section are equipped with 50 tables, 50 fireplaces, and 10 tent sites. Southwest Bay has a beach and bathhouse. Hunting and fishing are permitted in season.

Mountain laurel in abundance borders the many excellent foot trails traversing the recreation tract. The most popular paths are Brook Trail,—running parallel with Haley Brook through the center of the reservation,—the River Trail on the east bank of the Farmington River, and the path leading to the observation tower atop Tolland Mountain. From the tower there is a comprehensive and beautiful view of the forest and its water areas, Southwest Bay, Otis Reservoir, Dismal Bay, and the Farmington River.

WILLARD BROOK STATE FOREST

Supervisor: JAMES HAYES, Ashby
Tel. Ashby 18-11

(See map p. 57)

Willard Brook State Forest, established in 1930, is a tract of 1,431 acres in the northwestern part of Middlesex County. It lies in the towns of Ashby, Townsend, and Lunenburg, on route Mass 119, and is only 50 miles from Metropolitan Boston. Masses of sweet-scented laurel border the roadside and trails. Groves of spruce mingle with giant red and white pine in the natural wilderness. Willard Brook, a swift, rock-strewn stream, traverses the forest in a series of little waterfalls and rapids. A concrete dam, 110 feet long and 22 feet high, retains the waters of Willard

Brook to form Damon Pond. A beach on its south shore and a bathhouse provide bathing facilities. Trap Falls Brook makes its way over rough terrain to pour its waters over a 20-foot drop into a natural rock basin before joining Willard Brook; this cascade, known as "Trap Falls," beautifies the sylvan setting of the adjoining picnic grove.

Seventy-five acres in the forest, subdivided into 11 picnic areas, have been developed for recreation. Accommodations are ample, with 200 tables, 130 fireplaces, and 6 parking areas. On an elevation overlooking Damon Pond is the camping ground. Here are 8 tent sites, 20 trailer sites, and 4 log cabins of one or three rooms, with fieldstone chimneys.

There are numerous foot trails following the course of Willard Brook among the pine groves and crossing its waters by means of several rustic bridges.

Watatic Mountain (alt. 1,860), nearby in the town of Ashburnham, provides a vantage point from which may be seen all the surrounding territory for a distance of 30 miles. Mount Watatic is the beginning of a 20-mile ridge of foot- and ski-trails running south to Mount Wachusett. A wildlife sanctuary of 139 acres has been established on the mountain. A great pile of stones on the summit of Watatic Mountain has been accumulated because of an old Indian legend which has it that eternal unhappiness will be the lot of any person who, on climbing the mountain, fails to add his stone to the heap.

WINDSOR STATE FOREST

Supervisor, JOHN A. ANDERSON, Pittsfield

Tel. Pittsfield 5178

(See map p. 58)

The cascades of Windsor Jams have become a treasured scenic attraction of the state since the acquisition in 1925 of the Windsor State Forest, where 1,616 acres of Windsor and Savoy woodland have been restored. Previously the Jams had rarely been visited.

Through a deep and beautiful gorge, walled by smooth slabs of rock rising 70 feet, rushes Boundary Brook in a series of cascades with a maximum drop of 50 feet. The Jams are best reached off route Mass 9,— the Berkshire Trail,— from Cummington, but the forest is also accessible from route Mass 116.

A new road has been built through the forest to the Jams, running through a spruce plantation. There is a parking space above the Jams. On the west branch of the Westfield River is Steep Bank Pool with a bathhouse and a 15-acre recreation area, which borders the forest. In all 42 tables and 38 fireplaces are supplied, in addition to 15 tent floors.

A second group of cascades is formed in the Dell by the rush of water into the river, creating an effect similar to the Jams but on a lesser scale. Hunting is permitted except in a sanctuary of 150 acres in the center of the forest, and Westfield River offers excellent fishing. Near by, Wahconah Falls, off route Mass 9 in Windsor, make a sheer drop of 70 feet.

OTHER STATE FORESTS

ASHBURNHAM STATE FOREST. 1,796 acres. Located in Ashburnham, Gardner, and Westminster.

BARRE STATE FOREST. 643 acres. Located in Barre and Rutland.

BECKET STATE FOREST. 456 acres. Located in Becket.

BILLERICA STATE FOREST. 367 acres. Located in Billerica.

BOXFORD STATE FOREST. 574 acres. Located in Boxford, North Andover, and Middleton.

CARLISLE STATE FOREST. 22 acres. Located in Carlisle.

CLARKSBURG STATE FOREST. 2,801 acres. Located in Clarksburg and North Adams.

COLRAIN STATE FOREST. 1,268 acres. Located in Colrain and Heath.

CONWAY STATE FOREST. 1,716 acres. Located in Conway, Ashfield, and Williamsburg.

EAST MOUNTAIN STATE FOREST. 1,553 acres. Located in Great Barrington, New Marlborough, and Sheffield. See Winter Sports description.

FOXBORO STATE FOREST. 809 acres. Located in Foxboro and Wrentham.

- FRANKLIN STATE FOREST. 869 acres. Located in Franklin.
- FREETOWN-FALL RIVER STATE FOREST. 6,582 acres. Located in Freetown and Fall River.
- GEORGETOWN-ROWLEY STATE FOREST. 1,069 acres. Located in Boxford, Rowley, Ipswich, and Georgetown.
- HAWLEY STATE FOREST. 4,052 acres. Located in Hawley and Plainfield.
- HOPKINTON STATE FOREST. 108 acres. Located in Hopkinton.
- HUBBARDSTON STATE FOREST. 1,106 acres. Located in Hubbardston and Phillipston.
- HUNTINGTON STATE FOREST. 441 acres. Located in Huntington.
- LOWELL-DRACUT STATE FOREST. 913 acres. Located in Lowell, Dracut, and Tyngsboro.
- MARLBOROUGH STATE FOREST. 173 acres. Located in Marlborough.
- MARTHA'S VINEYARD STATE FOREST. 4,472 acres. Located in Edgartown and West Tisbury.
- MIDDLEFIELD STATE FOREST. 403 acres. Located in Middlefield.
- MONROE STATE FOREST. 4,237 acres. Located in Monroe, Rowe, and Florida.
- NANTUCKET STATE FOREST. 133 acres. Located in Nantucket.
- NEW SALEM STATE FOREST. 70 acres. Located in New Salem.
- NORTHFIELD STATE FOREST. 399 acres. Located in Northfield.
- OAKHAM STATE FOREST. 1,013 acres. Located in Oakham and Rutland.
- ORANGE STATE FOREST. 59 acres. Located in Orange.
- OXFORD STATE FOREST. 28 acres. Located in Oxford.
- PETERSHAM STATE FOREST. 627 acres. Located in Petersham and Athol.
- REHOBOTH STATE FOREST. 152 acres. Located in Rehoboth.
- ROYALSTON STATE FOREST. 842 acres. Located in Royalston.
- SHAWME-CROWELL STATE FOREST. 8,622 acres. Located in Sandwich and Bourne.
- SHUTESBURY STATE FOREST. 1,203 acres. Located in Shutesbury and New Salem.
- SUDBURY STATE FOREST. 655 acres. Located in Sudbury, Hudson, Marlborough, and Stow.
- SUTTON STATE FOREST. 599 acres. Located in Sutton.
- ARTHUR WARTON SWANN STATE FOREST. 987 acres. Located in Monterey.
- TEMPLETON STATE FOREST. 640 acres. Located in Templeton.
- TOWNSEND STATE FOREST. 2,713 acres. Located in Townsend.
- WARWICK STATE FOREST. 4,526 acres. Located in Warwick.
- WENDELL STATE FOREST. 6,356 acres. Located in Wendell.
- WEST BRIDGEWATER STATE FOREST. 252 acres. Located in West Bridgewater.
- WEST BROOKFIELD STATE FOREST. 132 acres. Located in West Brookfield.
- WESTMINSTER STATE FOREST. 342 acres. Located in Westminster.
- WILLOWDALE STATE FOREST. 1,902 acres. Located in Ipswich and Topsfield.
- WINCHENDON STATE FOREST. 177 acres. Located in Winchendon.
- WORTHINGTON STATE FOREST. 225 acres. Located in Worthington.
- WRENTHAM STATE FOREST. 1,075 acres. Located in Wrentham and Plainville.

FISHING

Fishing is permitted in all state forests subject to such rules and regulations as may be made from time to time by the Commissioner of Conservation. Following are the fishing regulations now in effect:

"ORDER PERTAINING TO FISHING, UNDER RESTRICTIONS, WITHIN THE STATE FORESTS

In accordance with the provisions of Section 34 of Chapter 132, I hereby prescribe the following regulations relative to the taking of fish from certain ponds within the State Forests.

In addition to the restrictions and provisions of Chapter 131 of the General Laws, I further provide that no fish shall be taken from the ponds listed below, except between the dates herein specified, which dates shall in each instance be deemed to be inclusive.

BEARTOWN STATE FOREST	
Benedict Pond	From July 1 to Sept. 30
BRIMFIELD STATE FOREST	
Dean Pond	From Apr. 15 to July 31
Dearth Hill Pond	From Apr. 15 to July 31
Woodman Pond	From Apr. 15 to July 31
D. A. R. STATE FOREST	
Upper and Lower Reservoirs	From July 1 to Sept. 30
HAROLD PARKER STATE FOREST	
Berry Pond	From Apr. 15 to Sept. 30
Brackett Pond	From July 1 to Sept. 30
Bradford Pond	From Apr. 15 to Sept. 30
Collins Pond	From July 1 to Sept. 30
Field Pond	From July 1 to Sept. 30
Frye Pond	From Apr. 15 to July 31
Salem Pond	From July 1 to Sept. 30
Stearns Pond	From July 1 to Sept. 30
Sudden Pond	From Apr. 15 to Sept. 30
LEOMINSTER STATE FOREST	
Crow Hill Pond	From Apr. 15 to July 31
MYLES STANDISH STATE FOREST	
Barrett Pond	From Apr. 15 to Sept. 30
OCTOBER MOUNTAIN STATE FOREST	
Felton Lake	From July 1 to Sept. 30
OTIS STATE FOREST	
Upper Spectacle Pond	From July 1 to Sept. 30
OTTER RIVER STATE FOREST	
Beaman Pond	From Apr. 15 to July 31
PETERSHAM STATE FOREST	
Riceville Pond	From July 1 to Sept. 30 (beginning July 1, 1941)
PITTSFIELD STATE FOREST	
Berry Pond	From Apr. 15 to Sept. 30
SANDISFIELD STATE FOREST	
York Lake	From Apr. 15 to July 31
SAVOY MOUNTAIN STATE FOREST	
Bcg Pond	From July 1 to Sept. 30
North Pond	From Apr. 15 to Sept. 30
South Pond	From July 1 to Sept. 30
SPENCER STATE FOREST	
Howe Pond	From Apr. 15 to July 31
UPTON STATE FOREST	
Dean Pond	From July 1 to Sept. 30
WARWICK STATE FOREST	
Rum Brook Pond	From Apr. 15 to Sept. 30
WENDELL STATE FOREST	
Ruggles Pond	From Apr. 15 to Sept. 30

The supervisors in charge may authorize the taking of pickerel through the ice from Barrett Pond, Myles Standish State Forest; North Pond, Savoy Mountain State Forest; Berry Pond, Harold Parker State Forest; and Berry Pond, Pittsfield State Forest, at such times not inconsistent with law, as they may determine.

The daily bag limit and minimum length of all fish taken shall conform to the laws governing the taking of such fish, with the following exceptions:

Trout	daily bag limit — 5
Horned Pout	“ “ “ — 10
Crappie (Calico Bass)	“ “ “ — 6
Pickerel	“ “ “ — 5
Small Mouth Black Bass	“ “ “ — 3

No boat, canoe, raft or other floating device shall be allowed on any of the ponds above listed with the exception of York Lake, Sandisfield State Forest; Stearns Pond, Harold Parker State Forest; Upper Spectacle Pond, Otis State Forest; and North, Bog, and South Ponds in the Savoy Mountain State Forest.

No motor boat or outboard motor shall be allowed on any of said ponds.

Fly*fishing only shall be permitted on the following ponds between the opening date and June 15. From June 15 to the closing date, both fly fishing and bait fishing are permitted.

Brimfield State Forest	Dean Pond
Harold Parker State Forest	Frye Pond
Leominster State Forest	Crow Hill Pond
Spencer State Forest	Howe Pond
Myles Standish State Forest	Barrett Pond
Sandisfield State Forest	York Lake

Fishing is prohibited in all streams within the boundaries of the State Forests, except between April 15 and July 31 of each year. This rule shall also apply to water-holes constructed in said streams.

The foregoing regulations shall remain in effect until revoked by a similar order and supersede all outstanding regulations governing fishing in the State Forests.

Violation of any provision of these regulations is punishable by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars.

The possession by any person of any tackle ordinarily used for fishing on the waters within the State Forests or on the shores thereof during the period when fishing is prohibited under these regulations shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of the above.

* For the purpose of these regulations, a fly shall be an artificial lure of hair, feathers or such material as may be necessary in attaching said hair, feathers or similar material to a single pointed hook which may be preceded by not more than one spinner."

PONDS AND STREAMS ON THE STATE FORESTS THAT WERE STOCKED WITH TROUT IN 1940

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Pond or Stream</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Species</i>	
Beartown	West Brook	500	Brook	Trout
Brimfield	Woodman Pond	1,000	Brown	"
"	Dean Pond	2,000	Brook	"
Chester	Sanderson Brook			
Erving	Laurel Lake	500	Brown	"
"	"	500	Rainbow	"
Granville	Hubbard River	1,000	"	"
Harold Parker	Frye Pond	1,000	Brook	"
" "	" "	1,000	Rainbow	"
Leominster	Crow Hill Pond	1,000	Brown	"
"	" " "	1,250	Rainbow	"
Mohawk Trail	Cold River	500	Brook	"
" "	" "	500	Brown	"
" "	" "	500	Rainbow	"
Monroe	Dunbar Brook	1,200	Brook	"
Mt. Grace	Rum Brook Pond	250	Brown	"
Myles Standish	Barrett Pond	1,000	Brook	"
Nickerson State Park	Cliff Pond	1,600	Rainbow	"
" " "	Flax Pond	500	Brook	"
" " "	" "	500	Rainbow	"
Otter River	Beaman's Pond	250	"	"
" "	" "	250	Brown	"
" "	Priest Brook	100	Brook	"
" "	" "	250	Rainbow	"
" "	" "	800	Brown	"

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Pond or Stream</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Species</i>
Sandisfield	York Pond	2,000	Brown Trout
"	" "	4,400	Rainbow "
Savoy Mountain	Gulf Brook	1,500	Brook "
"	Center Brook	3,000	Rainbow "
"	Tower Brook	1,250	Brown "
"	Cold River	590	Brook "
"	" "	4,638	Brown "
"	" "	7,210	Rainbow "
Spencer	Howe Pond	1,000	Brook "
"	" "	350	Rainbow "
Wendell	Whetstone Brook	1,800	Brook "
Windsor	Windsor Jambs Brook	1,250	Brown "

PONDS ON THE STATE FORESTS WHICH HAVE BEEN STOCKED
WITH POND FISH SINCE THE LAST FISHING SEASON

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Pond</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Species</i>
Harold Parker	Field	5,000	C. Bass
"	"	30,000	H. Pout
"	"	5,000	Y. Perch
"	Collins	160	C. Bass
"	"	428	S. M. Bass
"	Brackett	4,000	H. Pout
"	"	500	Pickrel
"	Stearns	330	Pickrel
R. C. Nickerson	Cliff	1,600	Rainbows
Savoy Mt.	South	8,250	S. M. Bass
"	"	3,400	H. Pout
"	"	3,300	Y. Perch
"	"	200	C. Bass
"	Burnett	1,600	Pickrel
"	"	2,500	H. Pout
Myles Standish	Fearings	2,250	W. Perch
"	"	300	Y. Perch
"	Charge	4,350	W. Perch
"	"	350	Y. Perch

HUNTING

The only public hunting grounds in the commonwealth are the state forests maintained by the Department of Conservation. As year by year more private estates are posted against hunting, the importance of state forests to those who enjoy this form of recreation increases. When it is remembered that hunters spend \$500,000 annually in Massachusetts for licenses and other expenses incidental to pursuing their favorite sport, the economic advantages of maintaining and increasing state forest holdings are evident. This half million dollars, distributed from Cape Cod to the Berkshires, benefits many citizens whose business it is to provide food, gasoline, lodging, firearms and ammunition, dog food, and other necessary sportsmen's supplies.

Rabbits, hares, grouse, woodcock, and deer are the chief game; for those who prefer gunning for birds, quail, pheasant, and waterfowl are abundant in many areas. Upon most of the State's forest lands, which comprise approximately 175,000 acres, hunting is permitted subject to the state game laws. A number of wildlife refuges have been set aside as sanctuaries where gunning is entirely forbidden, in order that a strong breeding stock may be preserved and replenished, and good hunting in the surrounding forests thereby assured.

The state forests are for public use and recreation. Printed regulations and warning signs should be respected at all times, for it is an imperative responsibility to hand down, undamaged, the forests of Massachusetts. They constitute a grand heritage for future generations.

FISH HATCHERIES

EAST SANDWICH FISH HATCHERY. Located off route US 6 on Old Colony Road about 3 miles from the Sandwich Hatchery. Brown and Rainbow Trout are raised at this station.

MERRILL POND SYSTEM. Located on the road between Millbury and West Sutton, off route Mass 122A. Yellow Perch, Pickerel, Calico Bass, and Horned Pout are raised at this station.

MONTAGUE FISH HATCHERY. Located about 3 miles from Turners Falls and 2 miles from Montague, off route Mass 63. Both Brook and Rainbow Trout are raised at this station.

PALMER FISH HATCHERY. Located about 3 miles north of Palmer on route Mass 32. Small-mouth Black Bass, and Brook, Brown, and Rainbow Trout are raised at this station.

SANDWICH FISH HATCHERY. Located just outside of Sandwich Center on route US 6. Brook and Brown Trout are raised at this station.

SUNDERLAND FISH HATCHERY. Located about a mile north of Amherst-Sunderland Town Line on route Mass 63. Brook and Brown Trout are raised at this station.

SUTTON FISH HATCHERY. Located about 2 miles south of Millbury on route Mass 122A. Only Brook Trout are raised at this station.

GAME FARMS

AYER GAME FARM. Located just off route Mass 2 about 2 miles from Ayer Center. In going west, take the first road to the right after crossing the railroad tracks. Pheasants and Quail are raised at this station. Experimental work in the rearing of Raccoons is also carried on.

EAST SANDWICH GAME FARM. Located off route US 6 about 1 mile from the entrance to Old Colony Road and before crossing Scorton Creek. Pheasants and Quail are raised at this station.

MARSHFIELD GAME FARM. Located on route Mass 139 about 200 yards after crossing the old R. R. tracks at Marshfield. Both Pheasants and Quail are raised at this station.

WILBRAHAM GAME FARM. Located on Tinkham Road in Wilbraham. Pheasants and Quail are raised at this station.

WINTER SPORTS

On state forests in western Massachusetts, notably Beartown, East Mountain, Pittsfield, Mount Grace, Chester, and Brimfield, winter sports facilities have been developed.

Additional facilities will, undoubtedly, be available before the winter of 1941, but the following brief description of winter sports facilities already provided on some of the forests will indicate the type of development accomplished to date.

A ski lodge has been built at the Pittsfield State Forest, and will be open and heated during the time that the trails are in use. A complete description of ski trails follows:

MOUNT GRACE STATE FOREST — WARWICK

On Mount Grace State Forest there are 6 trails:

50-50 Trail: Loc. E. side Mount Grace; len. 800'; V.D. 250'; M.G. 20 deg.; wid. 10-30'; class, novice; 4" snow.

Gulf Link Trail (or Novice Trail): Len. 0.5 mi.; V.D. 300'; M.G. 13 deg.; wid. 8-25'; exp. N.; 4" snow; class, novice.

Mount Grace Trail: Intermediate, starts at summit and extends N. and E.; len. 1.1 mi.; V.D. 1,000'; M.G. 27 deg.; wid. 10-60'; 4" snow; designed to meet U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association requirements. Complete skiing facilities including 3 large parking areas and 2 Adirondack shelters with council fireplaces.

Snow Shoe Trail: 4.7 mi. May be used as a cross-country ski trail. It circles the base of Mount Grace.

Sporty Trail: Loc. E. side Mount Grace; len. 1,000'; V.D. 275'; M.G. 22 deg.; wid. 10-30'; class, novice.

Tripod Trail: Loc. E. side Mount Grace; len. 0.75 mi.; V.D. 650'; M.G. 23 deg.; class, novice.

CHESTER STATE FOREST — CHESTER

Trail A: Loc. Sanderson Brook Rd., 1.3 mi. from US 20; len. 2,700'; V.D. 445'; wid. 20-60'; M.G. 17 deg.; 6" snow; exp. W.; intermediate trail.

Trail B: Loc. Sanderson Brook, 1.3 mi. from US 20; len. 3,100'; V.D. 445'; wid. 30-60'; M.G. 14 deg.; 6" snow; exp. W.; novice; trails begin at the same point on Observation Tower Rd. and end at the same point on Sanderson Brook Rd. No tow available, but good gravel road leads from the bottom to the top of the trails.

Trail C: Loc. on roadside, 1,800' from Trails A and B; 10 acres of open field to be used for beginners and as a practice field; len. 700'; wid. 100-500'; M.G. 10 deg.; 2" snow; exp. N. and E.; this area is equipped with a ski shelter.

BRIMFIELD STATE FOREST — BRIMFIELD

Trail No. 1: Len. 503 yds.; aver. grade 11 deg.; M.G. 17 deg. 30'; V.D. 300'; wid. 50-75'.

Trail No. 2: Len. 260 yds.; aver. grade 12 deg. 12'; M.G. 19 deg. 30'; V.D. 180'; wid. 50-75'.

Trail No. 3: Len. 480 yds.; aver. grade 12 deg. 45'; M.G. 19 deg.; V.D. 275'; wid. 50-75'. This trail is without sharp turns and provides a delightful slide. There is also a beautiful view from the top of the trail. There are parking and toilet facilities; exp. NW. to W.; 6" snow necessary to make good skiing conditions.

PITTSFIELD STATE FOREST — PITTSFIELD

(Directions for reaching: Take West Street out of Pittsfield or follow North Street [US 7] north to Wahconah Street, to Pecks Road, across Onota Lake Causeway to Churchill Road; turn left and then take the next right. Distance: 5 mi.)

Ghost Trail: On east slope of Pine Mountain; intermediate; len. 0.5 mi.; V.D. 682'; wid. 25-40'; M.G. 22 deg.; exp. E.-SE.; 4" snow.

Shadow Trail: Loc. same; intermediate; len. 0.5 mi.; V.D. 680'; wid. 12-35'; M.G. 17 deg.; exp. E.-SE.; 6" snow. A new twisting interesting trail with a steady descent. Connects with Ghost Trail at top and bottom.

Lulu Slope (Turf Slope): Loc. in back of old C. C. C. camp about $\frac{2}{3}$ mi. north of the parking area at the foot of the 2 trails; novice; len. 0.3 mi.; V.D. 200'; wid. 25-200'; M.G. 18 deg.; exp. NE.; 4" snow. A new slope with a great variety of grades suitable for novice skiers.

Connecting Cross-Country Ski Trail: Len. 8 mi.; begins near the cabin at the Ghost and Shadow Trails and ends at the foot of the Practice Slope behind the abandoned SP8 camp. It has a very easy grade and gets its name from the fact that it connects the 2 ski areas in the forest. There are many interesting features along this trail, such as a beautiful stand of hemlocks and hobble bushes and azaleas.

Remarks on Ghost and Shadow Ski Trails: Suitable for use with first snowfall; open for one-way travel only; very fast and usable throughout winter season; beautiful vistas of Onota Lake and Pittsfield may be seen from all trails.

Foot trails suitable for snowshoeing and cross-country skiing:

Sky Line Trail: Steep and hilly; len. 3.5 mi.; all exp.; 10" snow.

Honwee Circuit Trail: Fairly steep; len. 1.9 mi.; exp. N.-NE., S.-SE.; 12" snow.

Tower Mt. Trail: Rugged and steep; len. 2.4 mi.; exp. N.-NE.; 10" snow.

Hawthorne Trail: Steep and hilly; len. 1.2 mi.; exp. N.-NE.; 10" snow.

Sackett Trail: Steep in places; len. 1.3 mi.; exp. N.-NE.; 8" snow.

BEARTOWN STATE FOREST — MONTEREY

DOWN HILL TRAILS

Polar Open Slope: Novice; len. 500 : V.D. 75'; M.G. 20 deg.; max. wid. 800', exp. N.; 4'' snow.

Sedgewick Semi-Open Slope: Len. 2,000'; max. wid. 300'; min. wid. 50'; M.G. 10 deg.; exp. and snow same.

Kodiak Semi-Open Slope, or natural Slalom area: Len. 400'; wid. 1,000'; M.G. 8 deg.; exp. and snow same.

Crow's Nest: Novice; len. 2,395'; V.D. 350'; M.G. 20 deg.; max. wid. 50', min. wid. 25'; exp. E.; 4'' snow.

Polar Alternate Trail: A 1,000' alternate of present Polar Trail to allow skiers to avoid present 24 deg. schuss by a 15 deg. grade.

STANDARD RACING TRAILS

Polar: Intermediate; len. 2,640'; V.D. 700'; M.G. 24 deg.; max. wid. 100', min. wid. 30'; exp. N.; 4'' snow.

Kodiak: Expert; len. 2,640'; V.D. 680'; M.G. 30 deg.; max. wid. 50', min. wid. 25'; exp. NE.; 4'' snow.

Grizzly: Expert; len. 2,640'; V.D. 680'; M.G. 30 deg.; exp. NE.; max. wid. 50', min. wid. 25'; 4'' snow.

CROSS-COUNTRY TRAILS

Burgoyne Pass: 1½ mi. long from the bottom of Crow's Nest Trail to Stockbridge; diff. elev. 500'; M.G. 10 deg.; max. wid. 40', min. wid. 10'; 8'' snow.

Wildcat: 11 mi. long from Beartown Trails to Great Barrington Ski Trails; diff. elev. 1,200'; M.G. 25 deg.; max. wid. 50', min. wid. 10'; 8'' snow (marked with Red Ball blazes).

Mount Wilcox (unplowed): 4 mi. long; a circuit trail from Beartown Rd. to summit of Mount Wilcox and return; diff. elev. 552'; M.G. 6 deg.; wid. 20'; 4'' snow; good snowshoeing.

Adirondack shelters are at a halfway point on the Wildcat Cross-Country Trail, at the top of the trails at Beartown and East Mountain Forests, and on the Appalachian Trail in the Beartown Forest.

There are also approximately 10 miles of trails which are good for skiing and snowshoeing to various parts of the surrounding country.

Facilities at the downhill trails include toilets at the top and bottom, a 1,500' ski tow serving Polar and Sedgewick slopes, and a canteen on Polar slope next to tow. These trails are within 100' of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. tracks, where a siding is available for snow trains; parking space is at the R.R. station which is 500' from Mass 102 at South Lee, 2 mi. from US 7 at Stockbridge and 4 mi. from US 20 at East Lee.

EAST MOUNTAIN STATE FOREST — GREAT BARRINGTON

DOWN HILL TRAILS

Taconic: Intermediate; len. 3,800'; V.D. 630'; M.G. 18 deg.; max. wid. 60', min. wid. 20'; exp. N.; 4'' snow.

Forgotten Bridge: Intermediate; len. 4,000'; V.D. 630'; M.G. 22 deg.; max. wid. 80', min. wid. 30'; exp. N.; 4'' snow.

Warner: Open slope; novice; len. 1,500'; V.D. 300'; M.G. 15 deg.; max. wid. 250', min. wid. 30'; exp. N.; 6'' snow.

Bottleneck: Open slope; intermediate; len. 1,500'; V.D. 300'; M.G. 15 deg.; max. wid. 200', min. wid. 50'; exp. N.; 8'' snow.

Open Field: Novice; area 20 acres; V.D. 50'; M.G. 10 deg.; exp. NE.; 4'' snow.

CROSS-COUNTRY TRAILS

Appalachian: 4 mi. skiable from intersecting roads at top of Three-Mile Hill to summit of East Mountain; diff. elev. 800'; M.G. 10 deg.; max. wid. 20', min. wid. 8'; 8'' snow (marked with White Diamond blazes).

Wildcat: 11 mi. long from Great Barrington ski trails to Beartown ski trails; diff. elev. 1,200'; M.G. 25 deg.; max. wid. 50', min. wid. 10'; 8" snow (marked with Red Ball blazes).

The Great Barrington sports center has built additional slopes adjacent to the old slopes.

Facilities at the trails include 2 ski tows which together allow one to go to the top of downhill trails. A canteen, with ski shop, checkroom, and first-aid room, and several short tows are available at the foot of the trails on private land.

There is also an inn for overnight guests. Toilets are located at the foot of the trails, and a parking space is provided on private land near the foot of the trails. These trails are just off Mass 23 — 2½ mi. from Great Barrington.

"REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF STATE FORESTS FOR WINTER SPORTS

(Promulgated by Authority of Chapter 132, Section 34, General Laws)

Persons using State forests for winter sports do so at their own risk.

Areas set apart for skiing shall not be used for the purpose of snowshoeing, tobogganing or any other purpose.

To prevent unnecessary damage to the surface of the snow and to promote safety, persons ascending a ski trail should keep to the side of the trail giving downhill runners the right of way.

After a spill a skier should get out of the way of down-coming runners and at the cry 'Track' all skiers should move to the side of the trail to give the faster runners sufficient room to pass.

The leaving of clothing or anything else on ski trail is prohibited for the protection of downhill runners.

No individual, group or organization shall advertise, hold or attempt to hold any contest or carnival on any ski trail under the supervision of this Department without first securing permission from the Commissioner or his agent, and in making application therefor shall set forth the information required by the Commissioner. All applications shall in the first instance be filed with the Forest Supervisor in charge of the forest where the event is to be held. Any individual, group or organization receiving permission to use ski trails for the purpose of a contest or carnival shall cooperate with the Forest Supervisor in maintaining good order and decorum during the carnival or contest.

The use of ski trails which have been set aside by the Commissioner for the holding of a contest or carnival is prohibited except to those taking part in the event.

Violations of these regulations punishable by a fine of twenty dollars."

"REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF STATE FORESTS AND STATE PARKS

(Promulgated by Authority of Section 34, Chapter 132, and Section 7,
Chapter 132A, General Laws)

1. NO PERSON SHALL BUILD A FIRE FOR ANY PURPOSE EXCEPT IN FIREPLACES PROVIDED FOR THAT USE.
2. Cutting, mutilating, removal or taking away of trees, shrubs, flowers or wood is prohibited.
3. Disorderly conduct, intoxication and obscene or indecent language or behavior are prohibited.
4. No person shall remove or deface any sign, poster, building, or other property, or remove any barrier on roads, within the State Forests or State Parks.
5. Persons using the State Forests or State Parks must observe any reasonable request made by the officer in charge of the area.

6. No person shall leave a car on any highway or roadway where parking spaces are provided.
7. No person shall bathe in any of the waters of the State Forests or State Parks where signs warning of danger are displayed. No person shall be improperly clothed or remove any part of his bathing suit while bathing in any of the waters of the State Forests or State Parks or while he remains in the State Forests or State Parks.
8. The changing of clothing in parked cars or toilet buildings is prohibited where a bathhouse is provided for that purpose.
9. No person shall leave clothing in bathhouse dressing rooms except in lockers provided for that purpose.
10. No person shall in any State Forest or State Park carry on any business or commercial calling, or trade, sell or otherwise deal in commodities or merchandise of any description, or solicit patronage of any sort, or advertise any such business or calling for the sale of such commodities or merchandise, or hold any public meeting unless he shall have received a written permit so to do from the Commissioner of Conservation. No person shall solicit contributions for any purpose or cause except by such written permission.
11. No person shall permit a dog in a recreation area in a State Forest or State Park unless it is restrained on a leash. No person shall bring any cat into a State Forest or State Park.
12. Picnicking and camping areas shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition, and garbage and other refuse shall be deposited only in receptacles provided for that purpose. At no time shall any person otherwise deposit or leave any refuse in any State Forest or State Park.
13. A maintenance charge of 25c for two hours' use is made for a fireplace and a table. The charge for a community fireplace is \$1 for two hours. Does not apply where parking charge is made.
14. Parking charge is made of 25c for pleasure vehicles and \$1 for buses to include two hours' use of table and fireplace and/or bathing beach and bathhouse.
15. A maintenance charge of 50c per day is made for the use of tenting or trailer space. The charge for a tent floor is 75c per day. The charge for a tent and floor is \$1 per day. Minimum use of above is for 48 hours and maximum use is for two weeks.
16. The rent for a one-room log cabin is \$5 for a forty-eight-hour period or \$15 per week. The rent for a three-room log cabin is \$6 for a forty-eight-hour period or \$20 per week. These cabins are not to be rented for a single night nor for a period of more than two weeks.
17. A charge of 10c per bushel or 20c per day is made for wood in addition to rental of tent or trailer space or cabins.
18. All of the above fees will be collected by the officer in charge and a receipt will be given. Group picnics must be arranged for in advance with forest supervisor.
19. Recreation areas in State Forests and State Parks are closed daily from sunset to 8 A.M., except from Memorial Day to Labor Day when they are closed from 10 P.M. until 8 A.M. Bathhouses and bathing beaches close at sunset except from Memorial Day to Labor Day when they are closed at 9 P.M.
20. Hunting and the possession of firearms are prohibited in State Forests and State Parks, except for hunting in accordance with law and regulations between October 1 and February 28 of the year following. Discharge of firearms on or within fifty yards of a recreation area is prohibited. The public is excluded from wildlife refuges at all times.

ANY PERSON WHO VIOLATES ANY PROVISION OF THESE REGULATIONS SHALL BE PUNISHED BY A FINE OF NOT MORE THAN TWENTY DOLLARS.

The foregoing regulations shall remain in effect until revoked by a similar order and shall supersede all outstanding regulations governing the use of State Forests and State Parks except those which pertain to fishing, hunting, and the use of winter sports areas."

The fees mentioned in the forest and park regulations are collected by duly appointed officers of the Department who are equipped with identification badges, and who are required to give a receipt for all moneys collected.

The names and addresses of the supervisors in charge of the forests and parks are included for convenience. Applications for the rental of cabins, tent or trailer sites should be made directly to the supervisors of the forests where the facilities are located.

“RULES AND REGULATIONS

for the Government and Use of

THE SALISBURY BEACH RESERVATION

Under the Care and Control of the Department of Conservation

Rule 1. No person shall throw any stone or missile; or post, paint, affix, distribute or display any sign, notice, circular, program, placard, or other advertising device; or drop or place and suffer to remain any piece of paper, glass, garbage or other refuse except in receptacles designated therefor, nor throw a lighted match, cigar, cigarette or other burning substance in said receptacles, or upon the ground, nor bring or cause to be brought within said Reservation any garbage, refuse, or material for the purpose of depositing same within said receptacles. No person shall solicit the acquaintance of, or annoy another person; or utter any profane, threatening, abusive or indecent language, or loud outcry; or solicit alms, subscriptions, contributions for any purpose; or have possession of or drink intoxicating liquor; or play any game of chance, or have possession of any instrument of gambling; or do any obscene or indecent act; or preach or pray aloud, or make an oration or harangue; or any political or other canvass.

Rule 2. No person, except with the written permission of the Commissioner of Conservation, or his Agent who must be acting within the scope of his authority, shall hunt; or have possession of, or discharge any destructive weapon, firearm, fireworks, torpedo or explosive; or make a fire, except in fireplaces provided by the Department. No person, except with like authority, shall engage in the business of selling, or expose for sale, or give away, any goods or wares; or play ball, or any other game or sport, or athletic demonstration, except in places designated therefor; or move in a military or civic parade or procession; or play any musical instrument.

Rule 3. No persons unless properly clothed shall be upon the beach, nor lower from their shoulders or remove any part of their bathing costume on said beach, nor disrobe for bathing within public view.

Rule 4. No person shall cause or permit any animal owned by him or in his custody or under his control, except a dog when restrained by a leash not exceeding seven feet in length, to roam or to be at large on the beach.

Rule 5. No person shall drive any vehicle upon the beach or walks, and no person shall bring, land, or cause to descend, or alight within the Reservation, or upon the waters therein, any aeroplane, flying machine, balloon, parachute or other apparatus for aviation, except by written authority from said Commissioner of Conservation.

Rule 6. No person shall refuse or neglect to obey any reasonable direction of a police officer, lifeguard, or other official in charge.

Rule 7. No person shall enter the water from the Reservation when in the opinion of any official in charge, police officer, lifeguard or beach patrol it is dangerous to bathe; nor shall any persons bathing or swimming from the Reservation and using this Reservation fail to obey the direction of an official, police officer, lifeguard or member of the beach patrol to leave the water; nor shall any bather swimming from this Reservation venture beyond that distance from the shore which shall be designated by any lifeguard as a reasonable distance.

Rule 8. No person shall land a boat on that part of the Reservation bordering on the Atlantic Ocean without the written permission of the Commissioner of Conservation or his Agent unless forced to do so under stress of weather or because of accident.

Rule 9. No person shall park a motor vehicle in any parking area except upon the payment of fifteen cents which shall be collected by a duly authorized Agent of the Department and a receipt given.

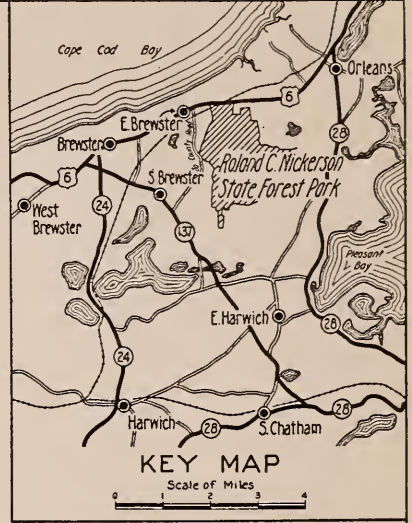
Any person violating any of the above rules shall for each offense be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars. (General Laws, Chapter 132A, Section 7.)

The Salisbury Beach Reservation is public property and it is the duty of every person to see that the above rules are observed and to call attention of the police or person in charge to any violation thereof.

These rules and regulations supersede all previous rules and regulations promulgated for this Reservation."

AUTO MILEAGE

2½	Orleans
30	Provincetown
32	Sagamore
50	Plymouth
60	Middleboro
75	Fall River
103	Boston
129	Worcester

LEGEND

- Numbered Route
- Country Road
- Park Road
- Improved Woods Road. Autos excluded
- Unimproved
- - - Foot Path

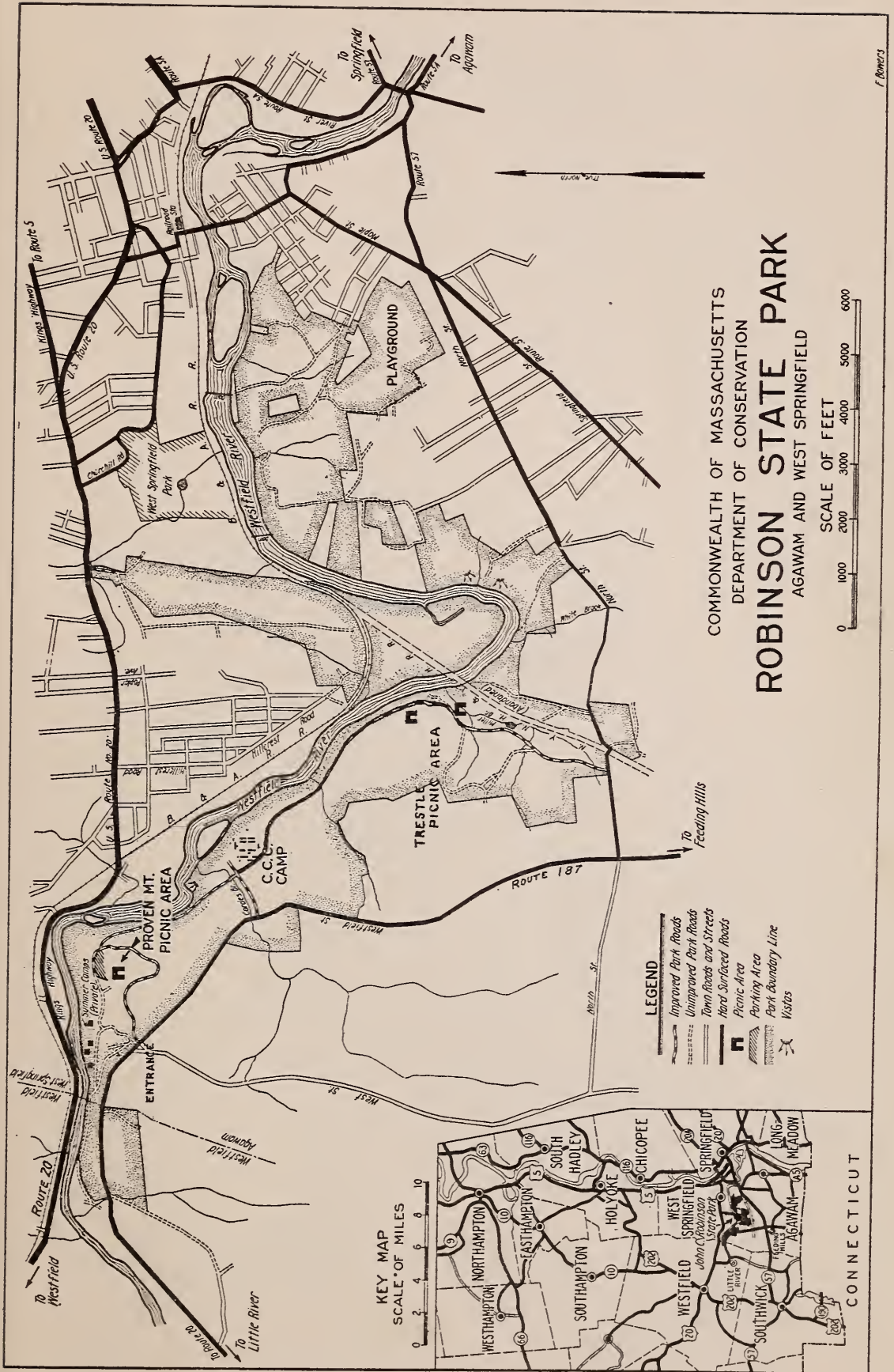
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
**ROLAND C. NICKERSON
STATE FOREST PARK**

IN THE TOWN OF BREWSTER

SCALE OF FEET

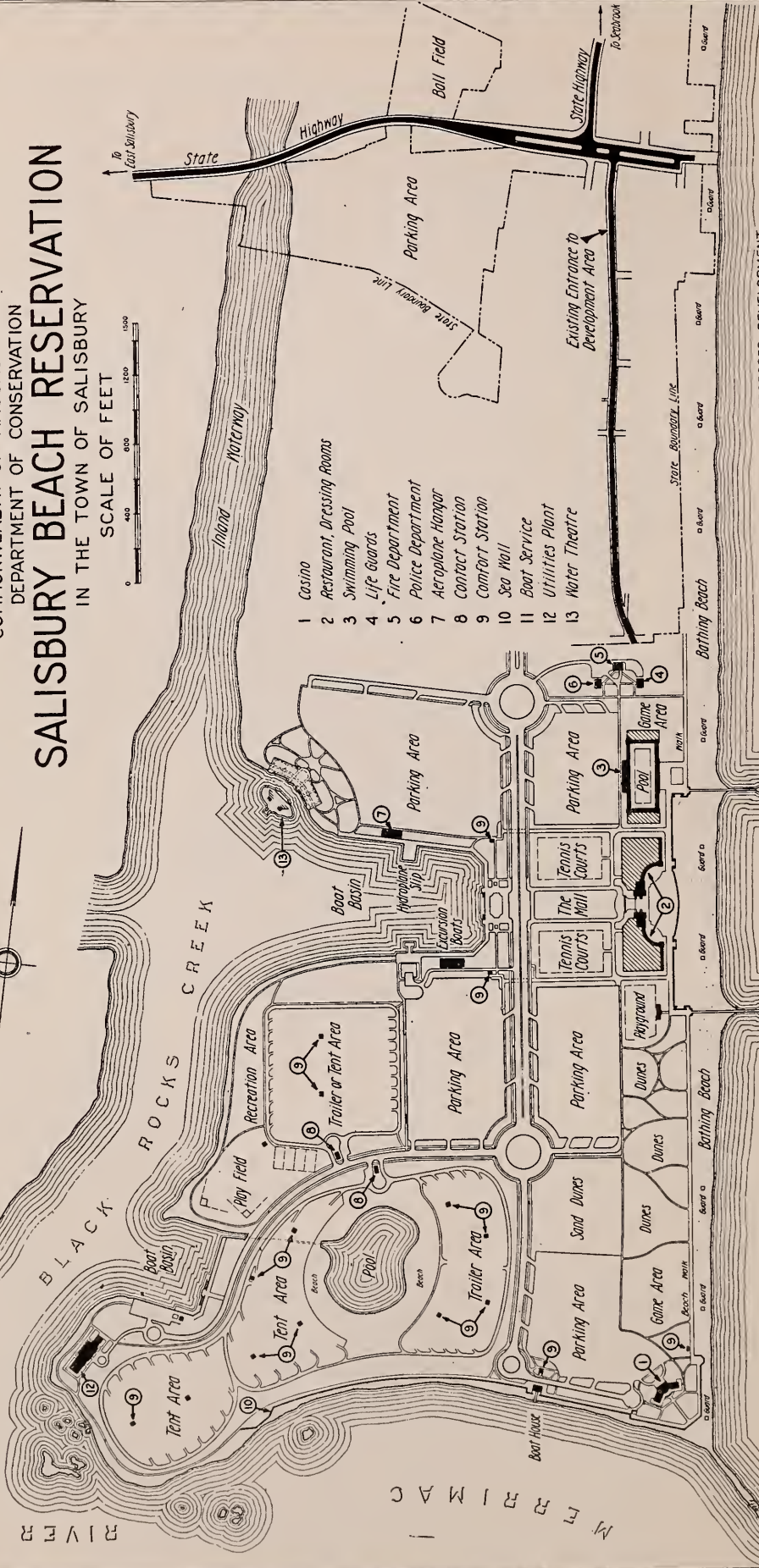


- 1 Entrance and Contact Sta
- 2 Concessions
- 3 Bath House
- 4 Lodge
- 5 Water Storage Tanks
- 6 Comfort Station
- 7 Parking Area
- 8 Tenting Area
- 9 Picnic Area
- 10 Overlook



COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
SALISBURY BEACH RESERVATION
IN THE TOWN OF SALISBURY

SCALE OF FEET

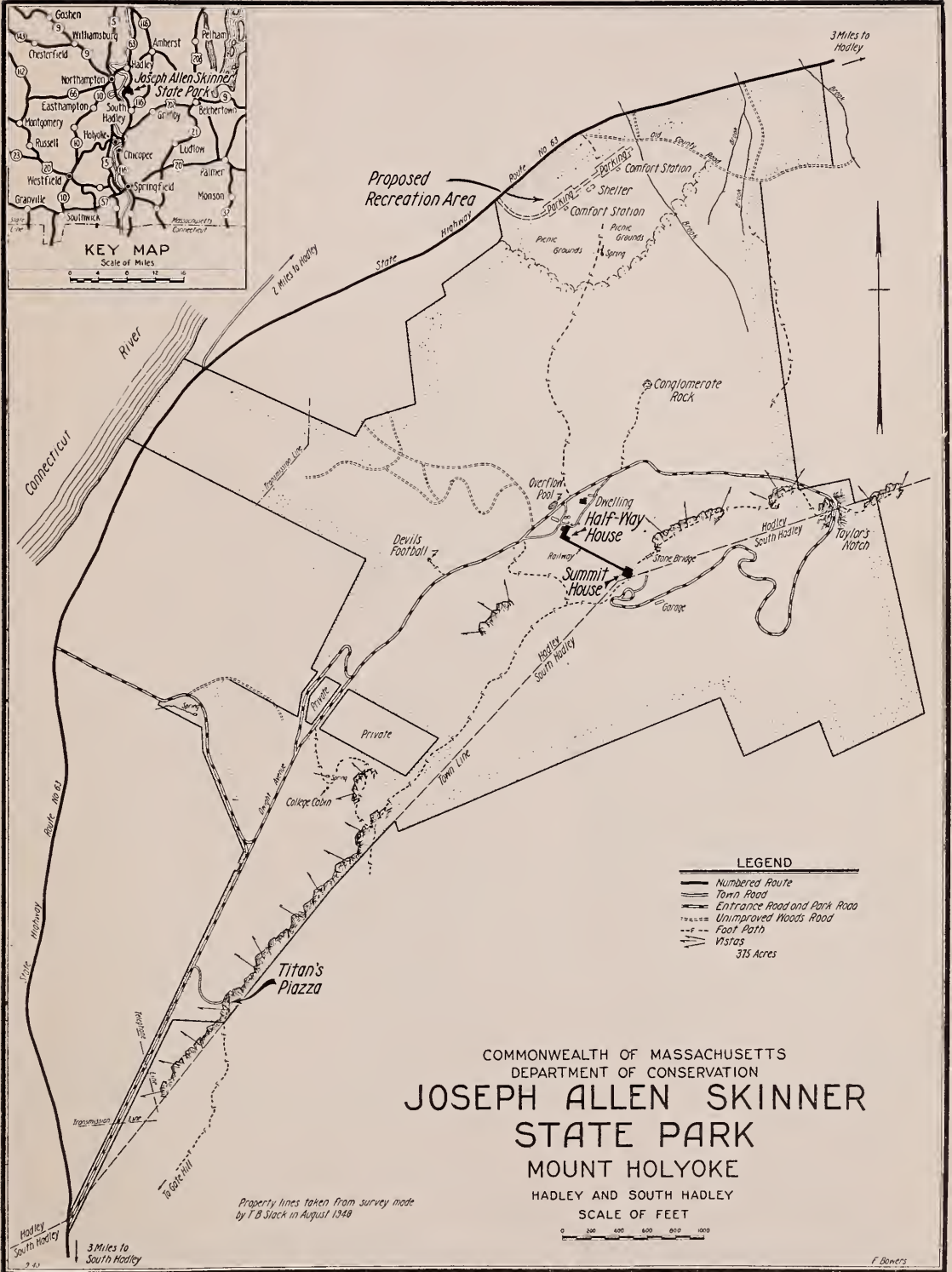


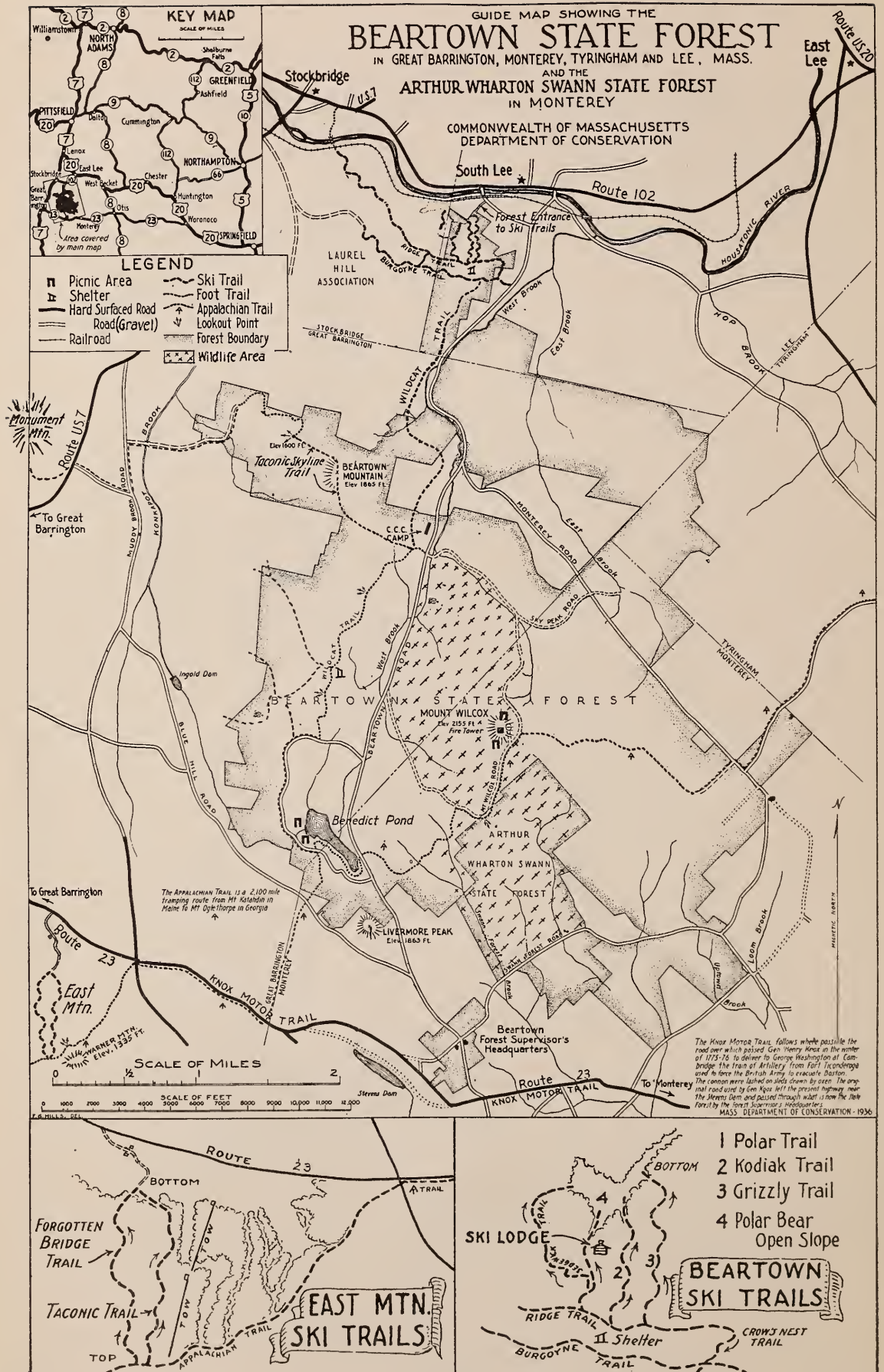
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

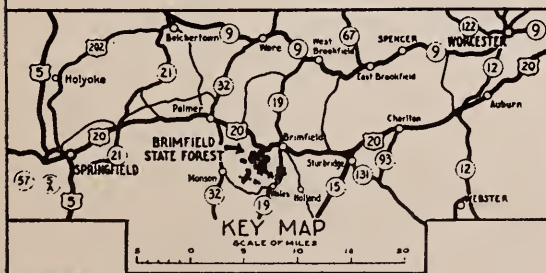
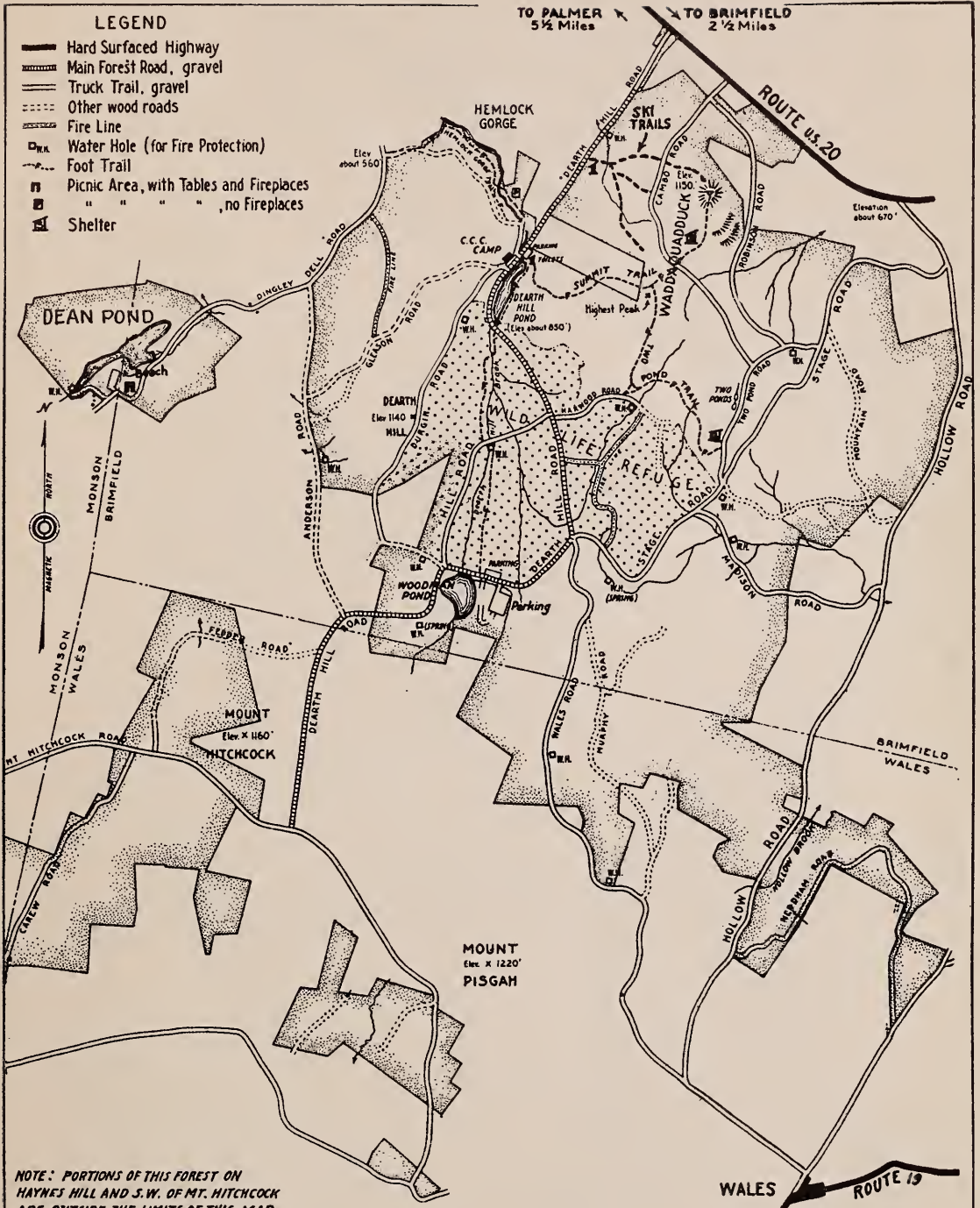
Designed by
Barton Saxby of Landscape Architects
Arthur M. Dorr
Landscape Architect

State ownership of Beach Front extends
from Merrimack River to New Hampshire
State Line, 3.42 Miles.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

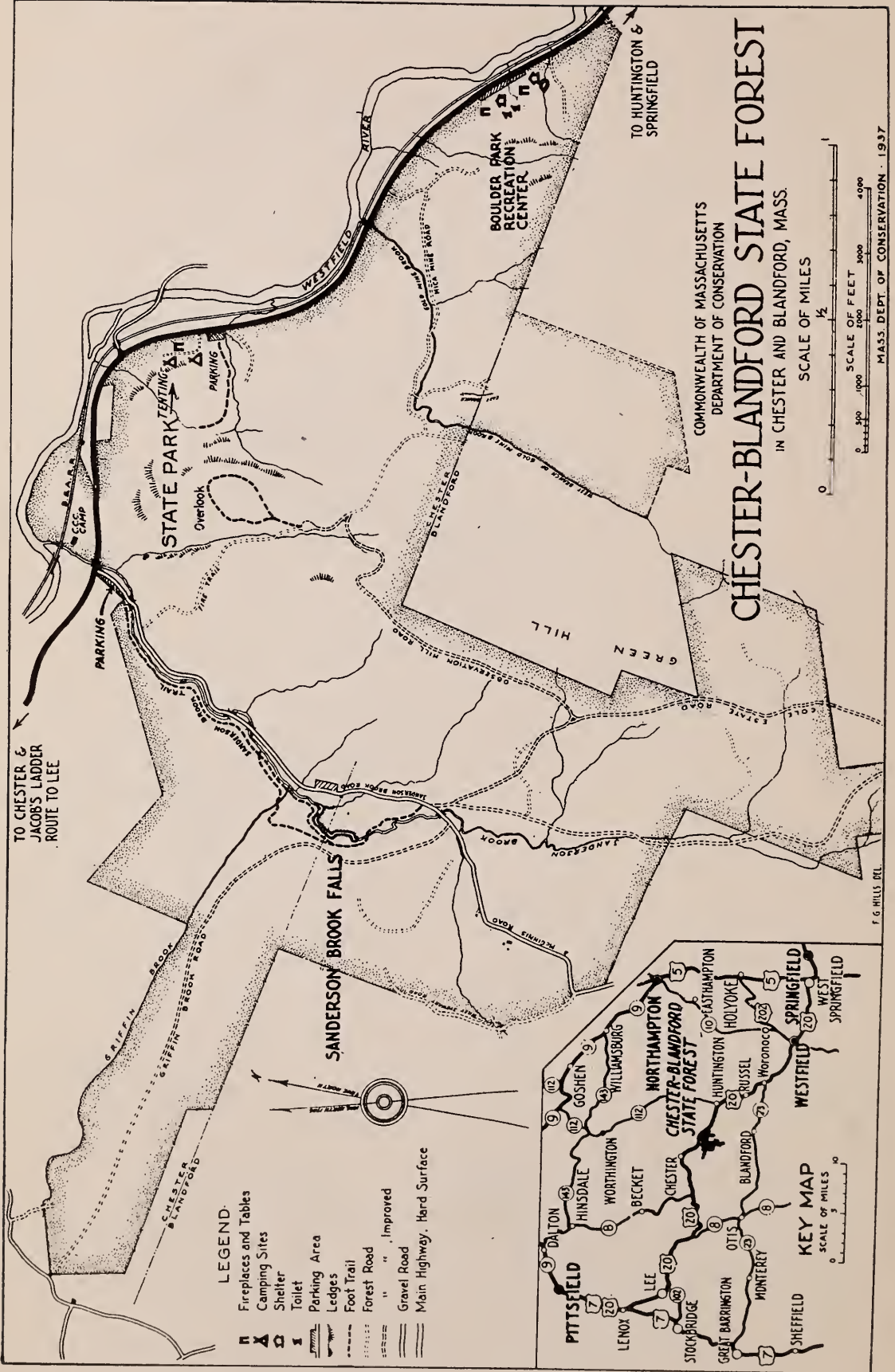


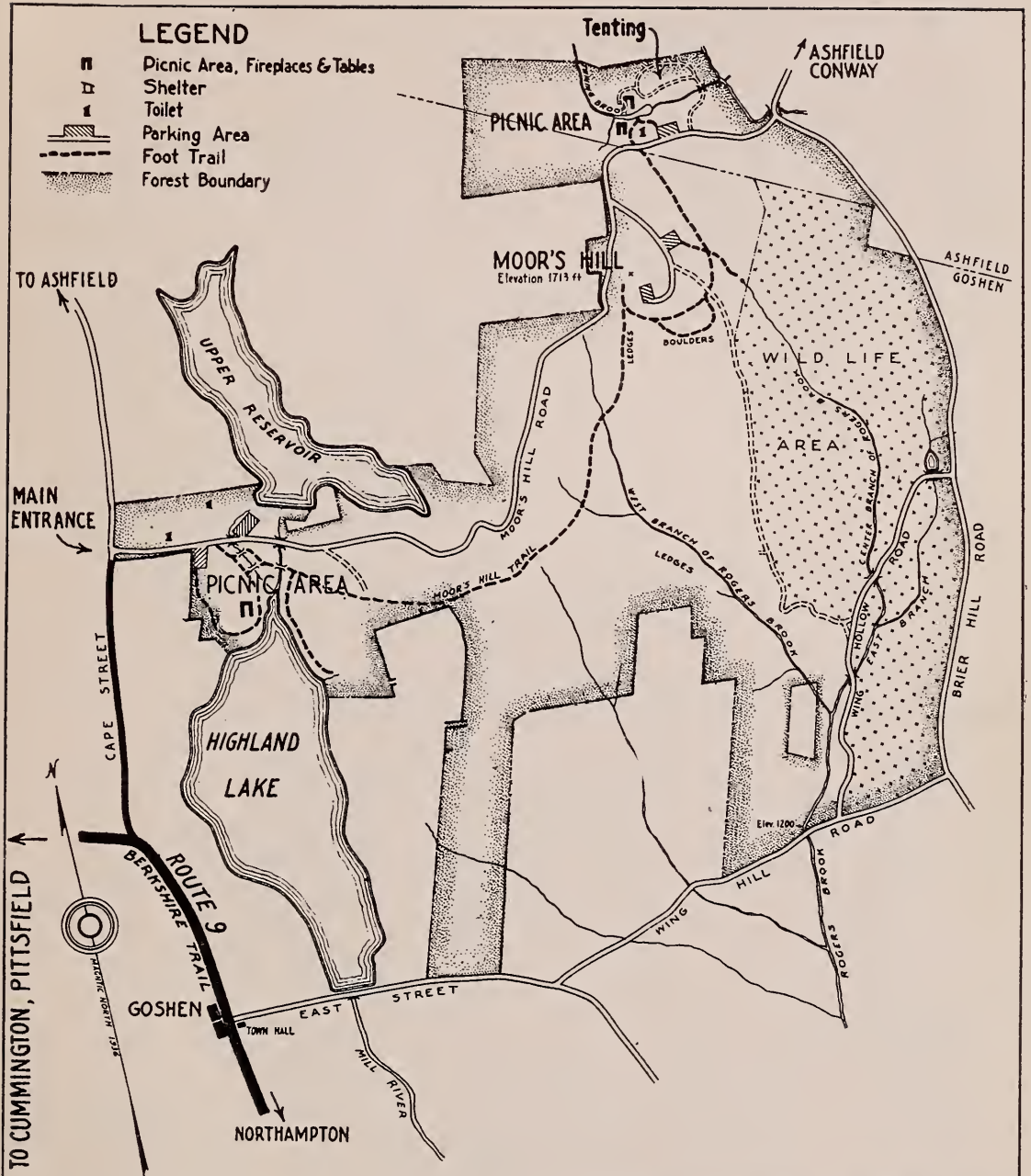




COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
BRIMFIELD STATE FOREST

MASS. DEPT. OF CONSERVATION · 1937



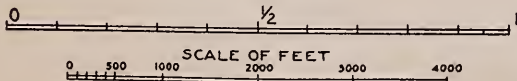


COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION STATE FOREST

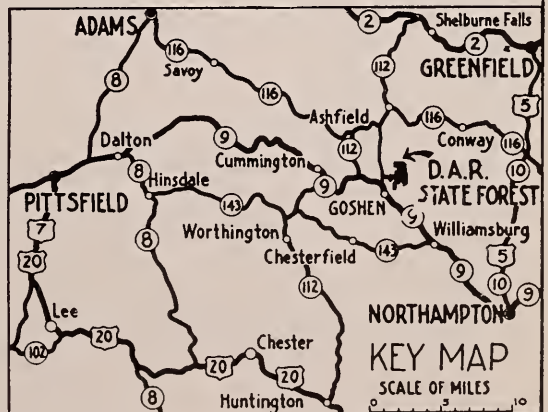
IN GOSHEN, MASS.

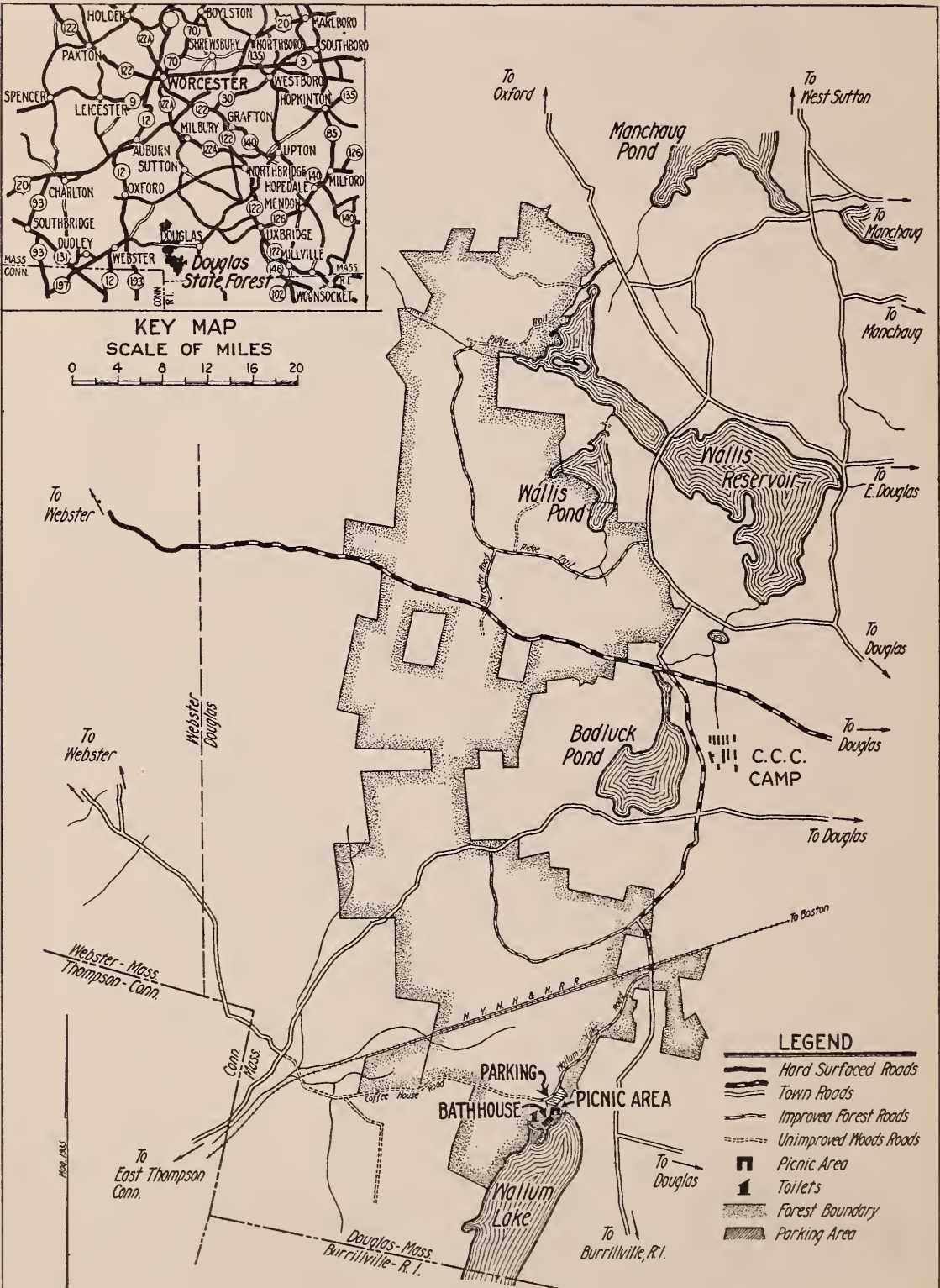
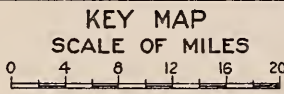
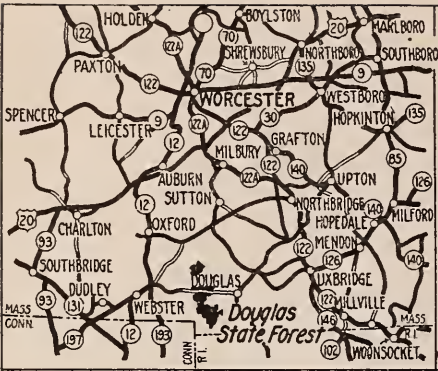
SCALE OF MILES



F.G. Hills, Del.

MASS. DEPT. OF CONSERVATION 1937

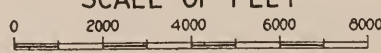


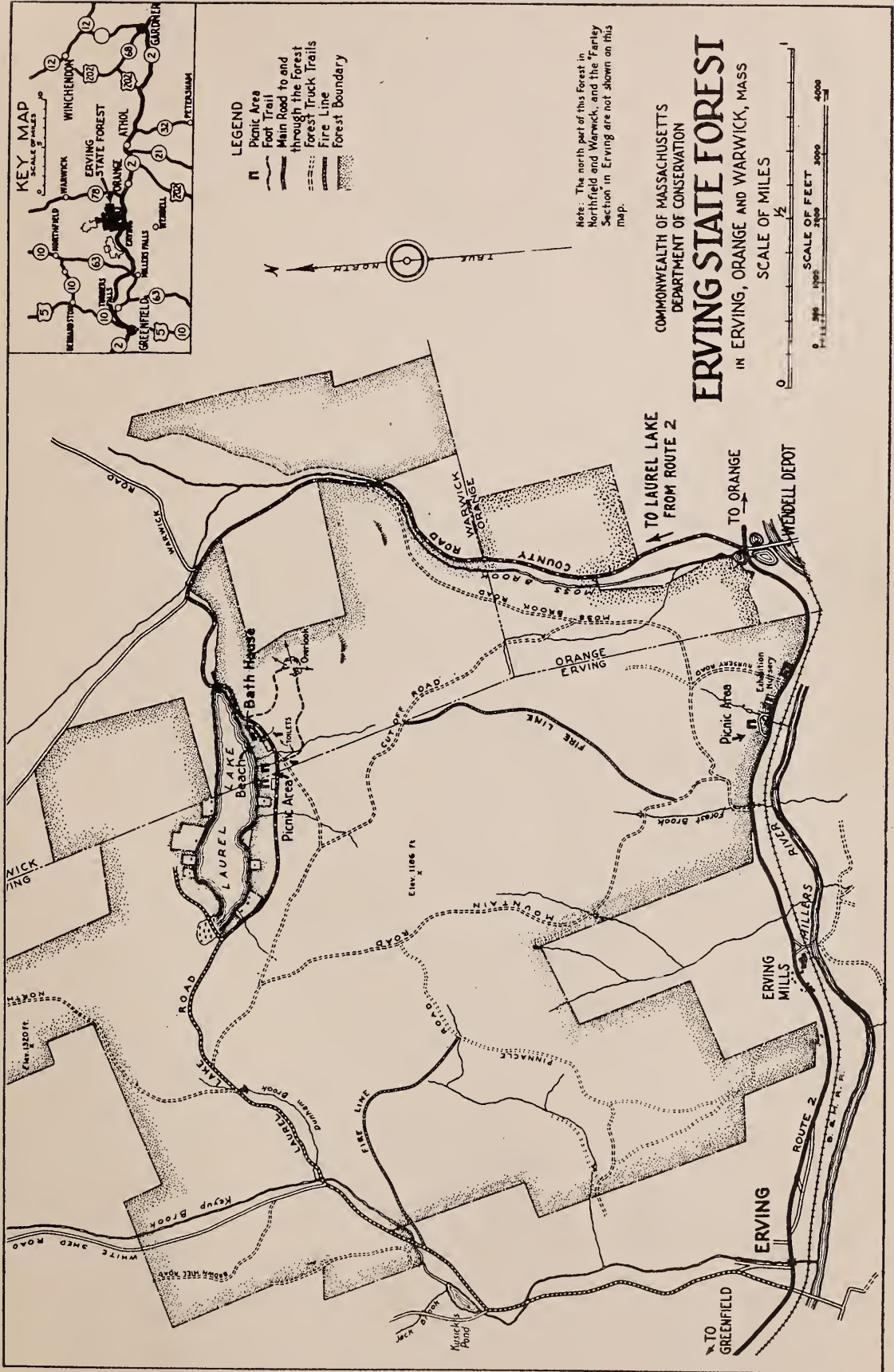


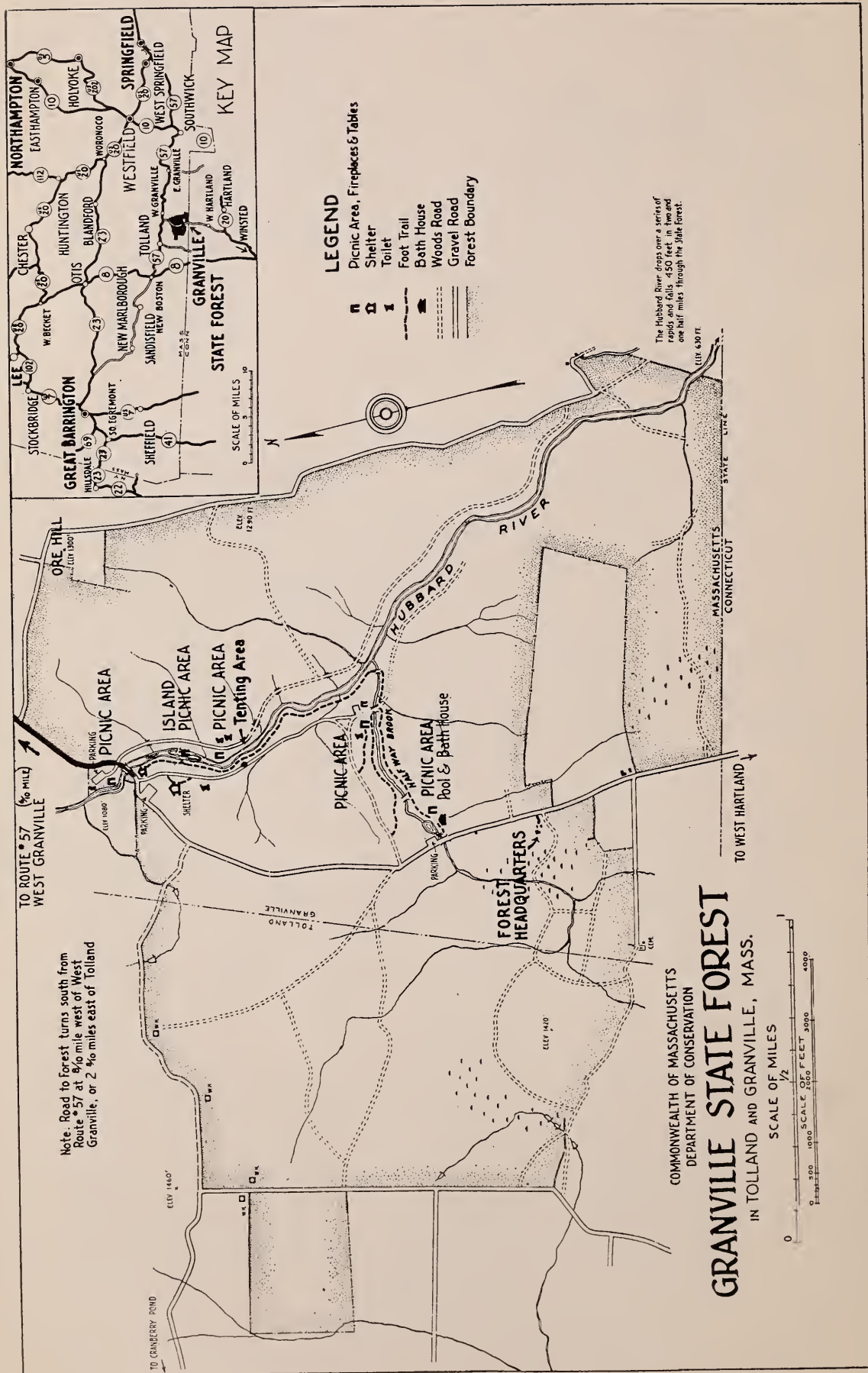
- LEGEND**
- Hard Surfaced Roads
 - Town Roads
 - Improved Forest Roads
 - Unimproved Woods Roads
 - Picnic Area
 - Toilets
 - Forest Boundary
 - Parking Area

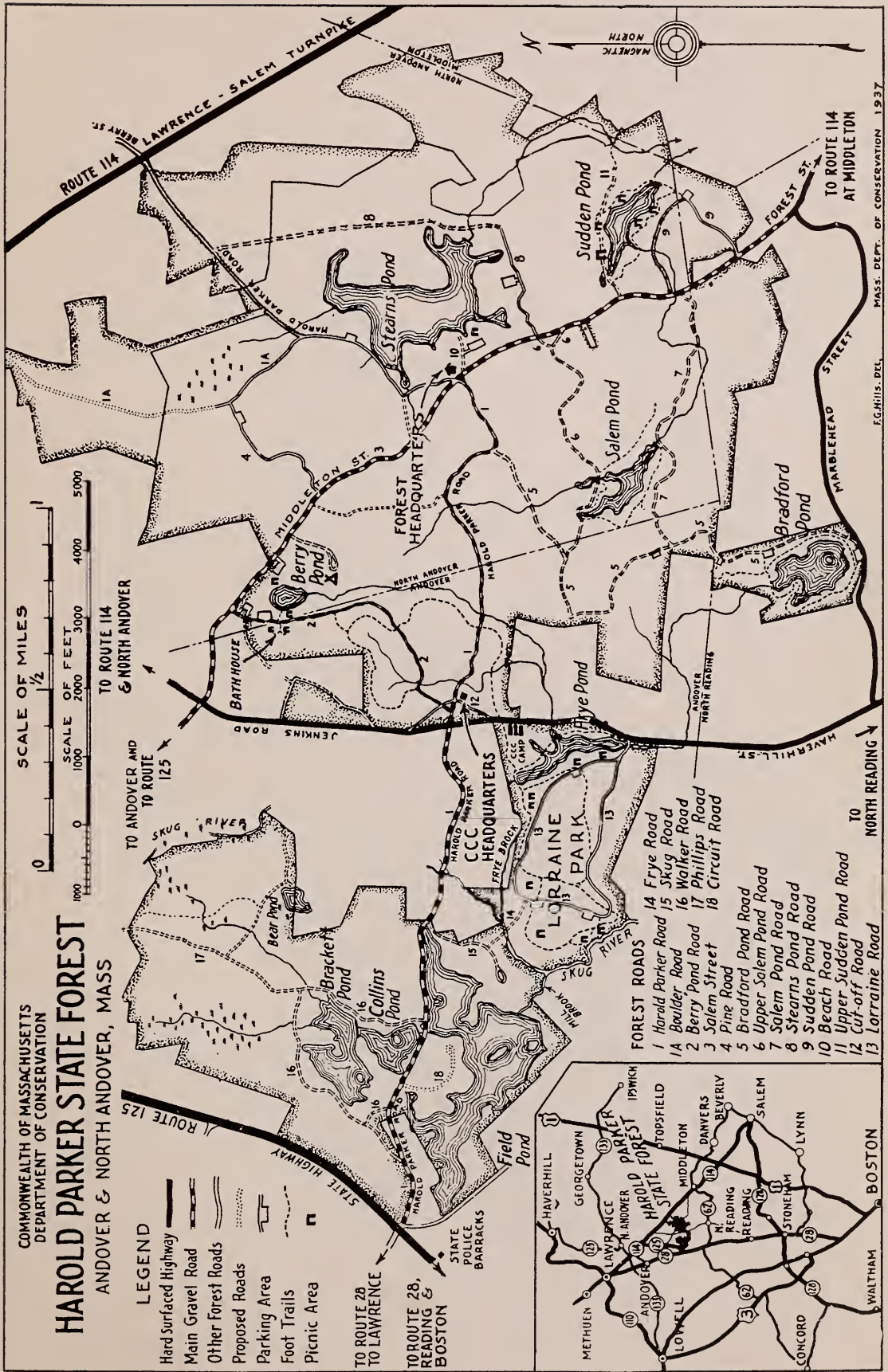
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
DOUGLAS STATE FOREST

DOUGLAS, MASS.
SCALE OF FEET

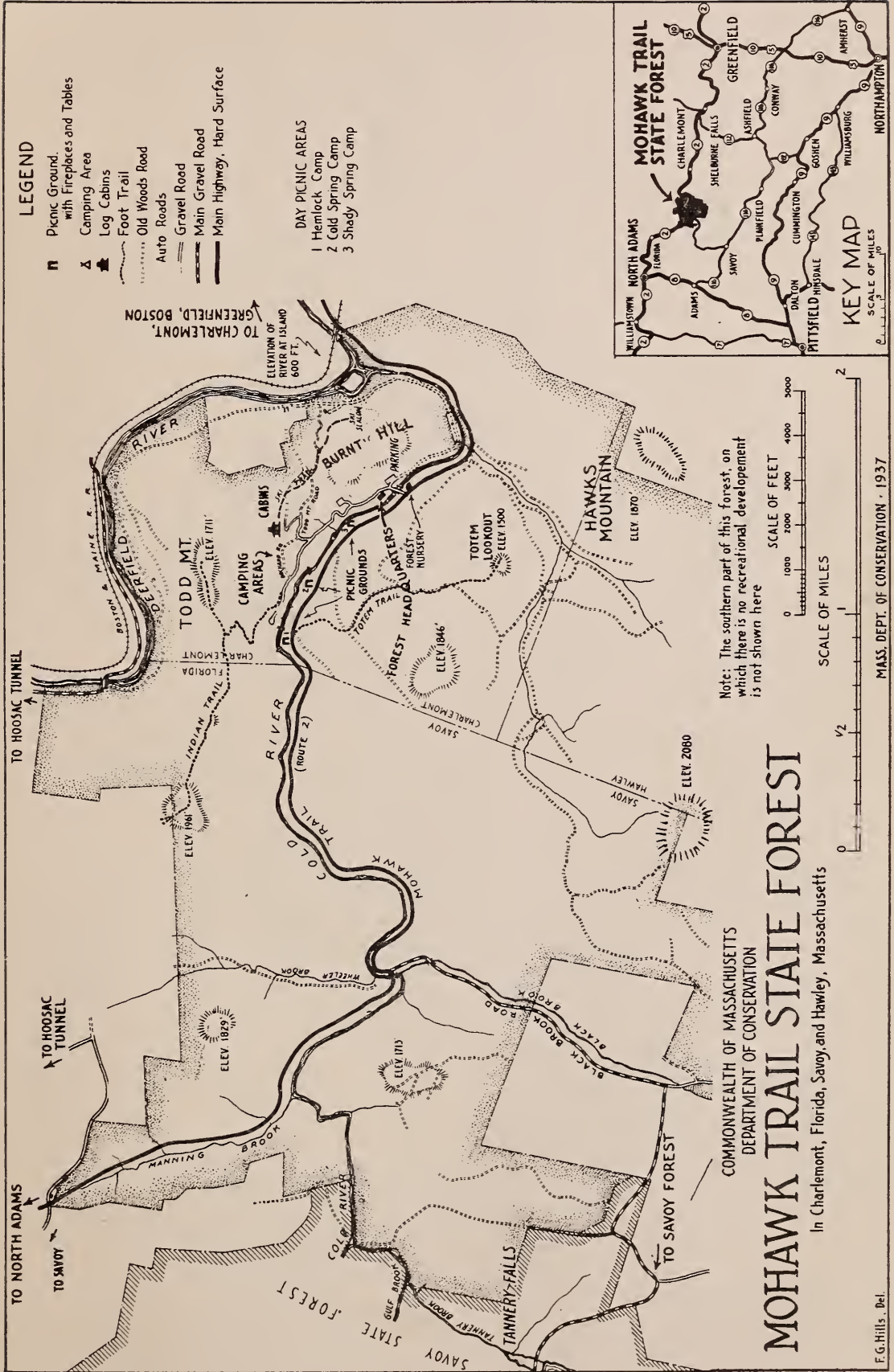








Fred Bowers



ELEVATIONS:

MT. GRACE	1625'
LITTLE MT. GRACE	1250'
GULF PICNIC AREA	600'
MANNING FIELD	880'
WARWICK CENTER	940'

FLOWER

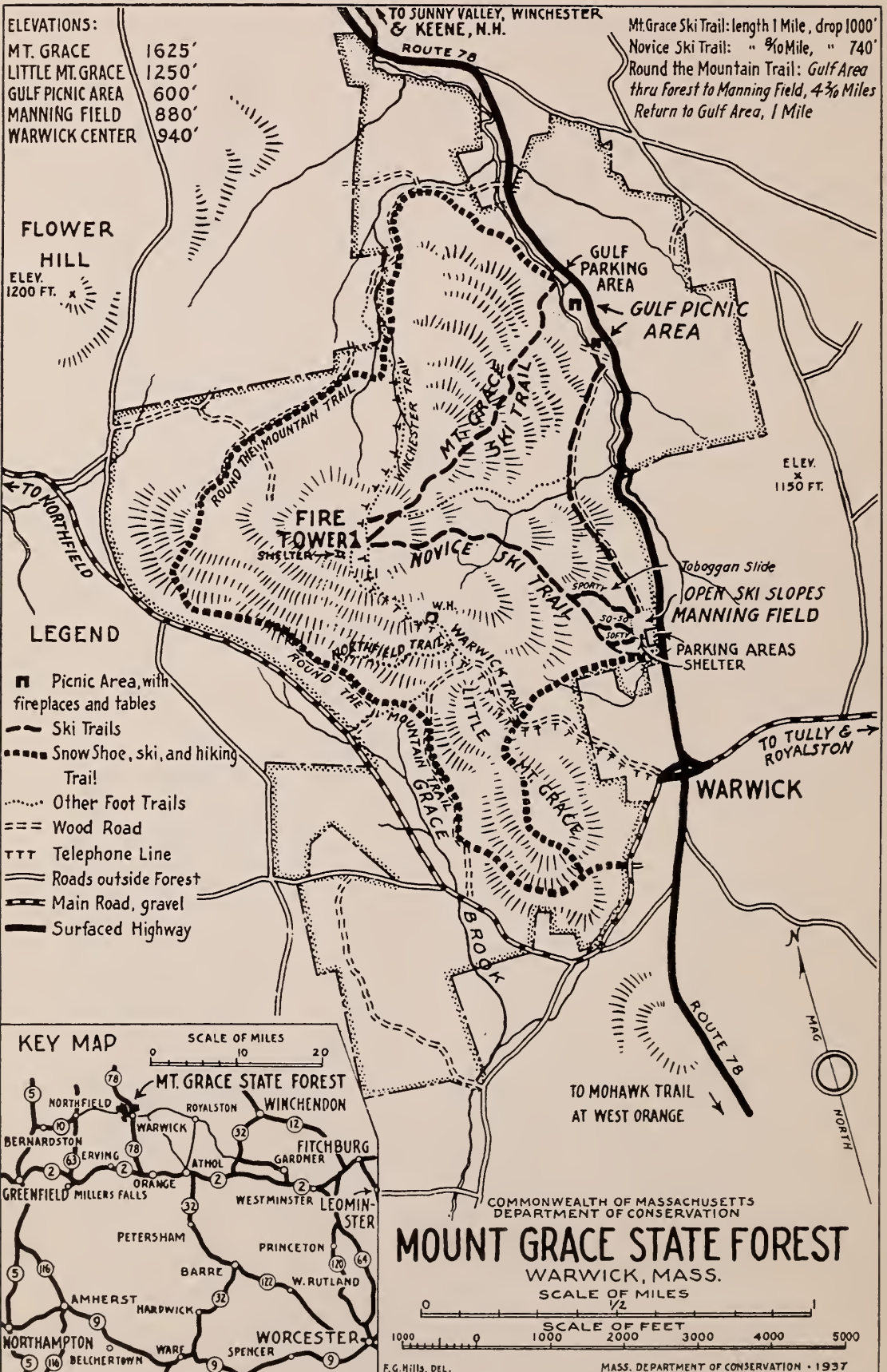
HILL

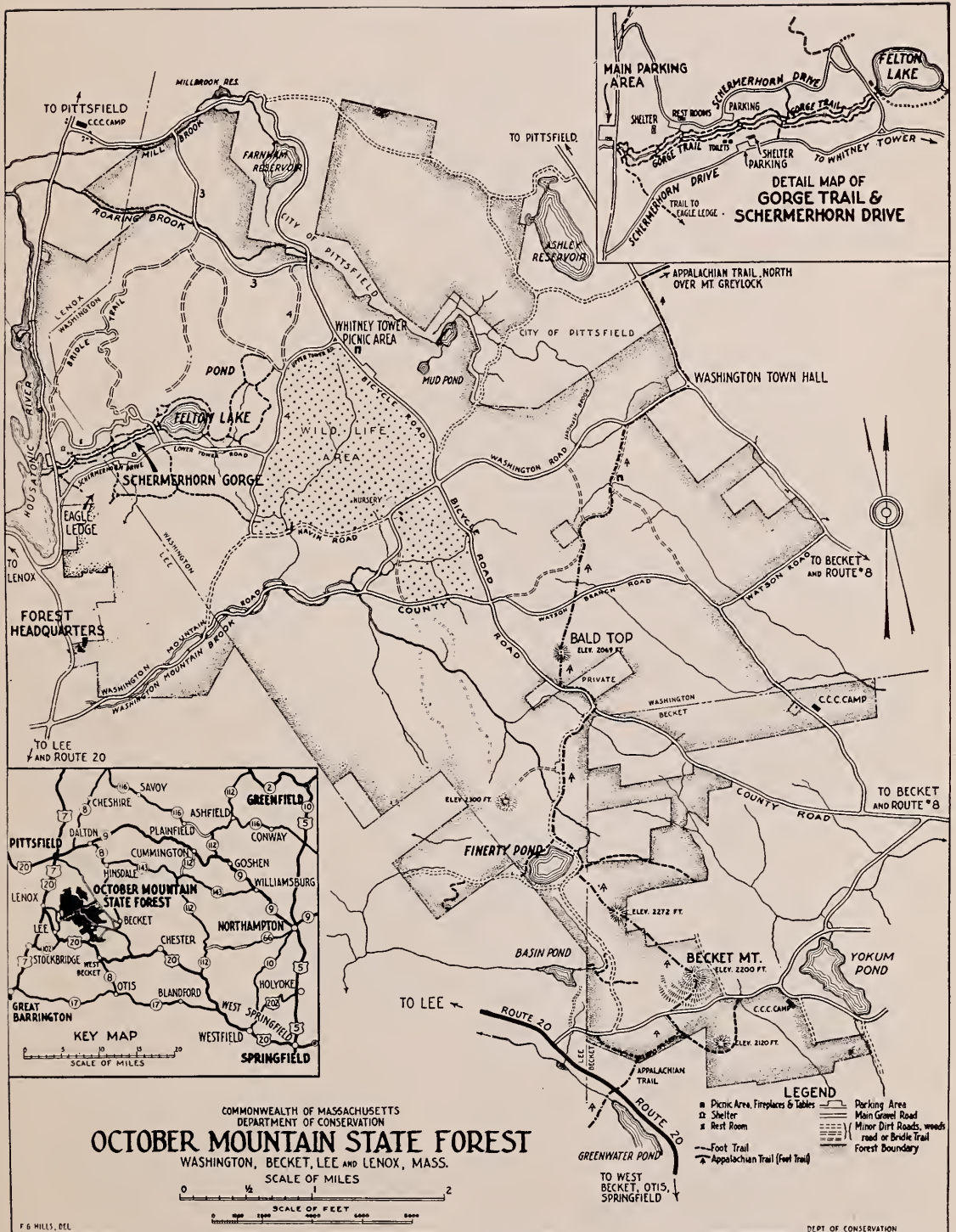
ELEV.
1200 FT. x

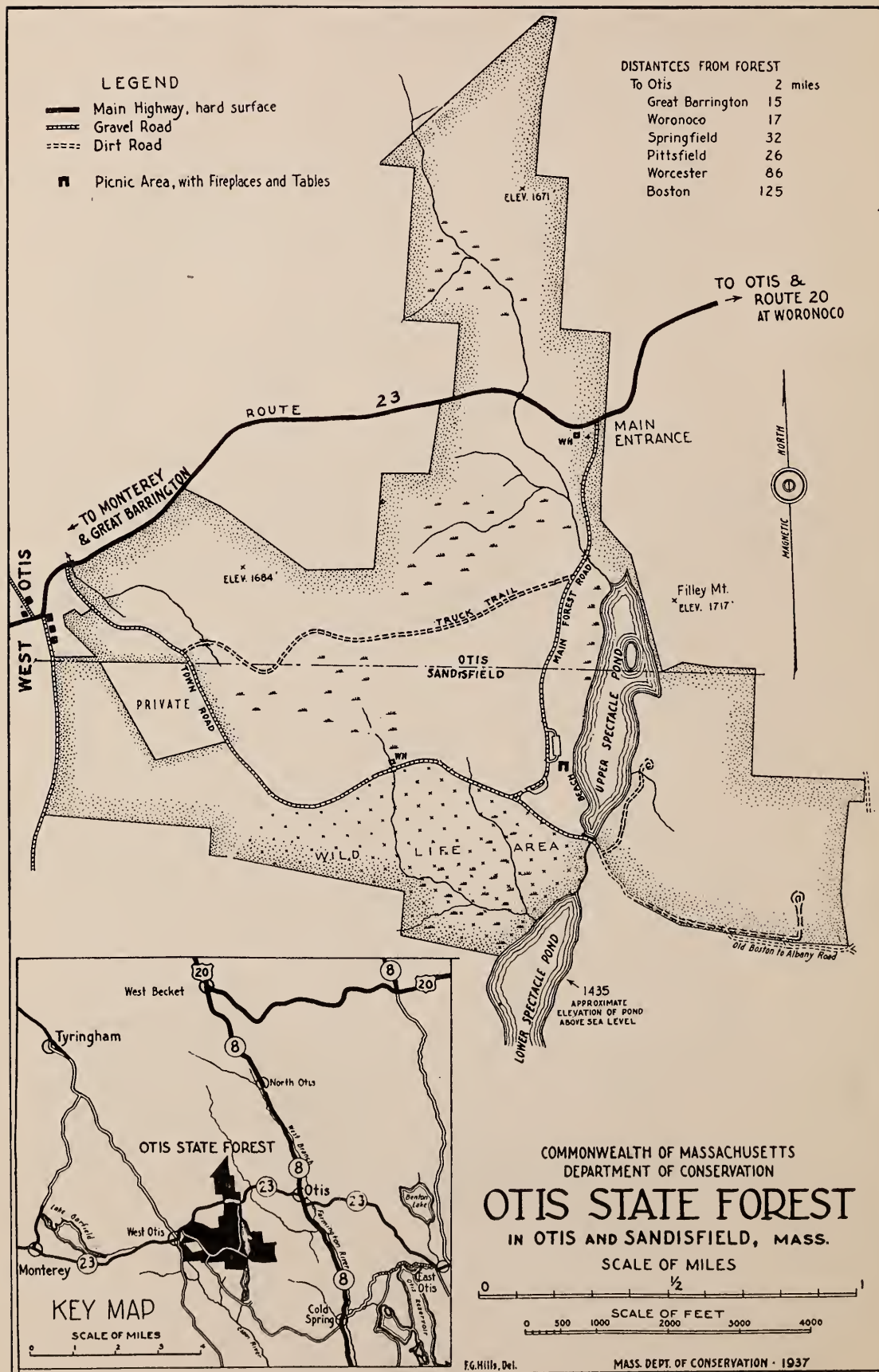
LEGEND

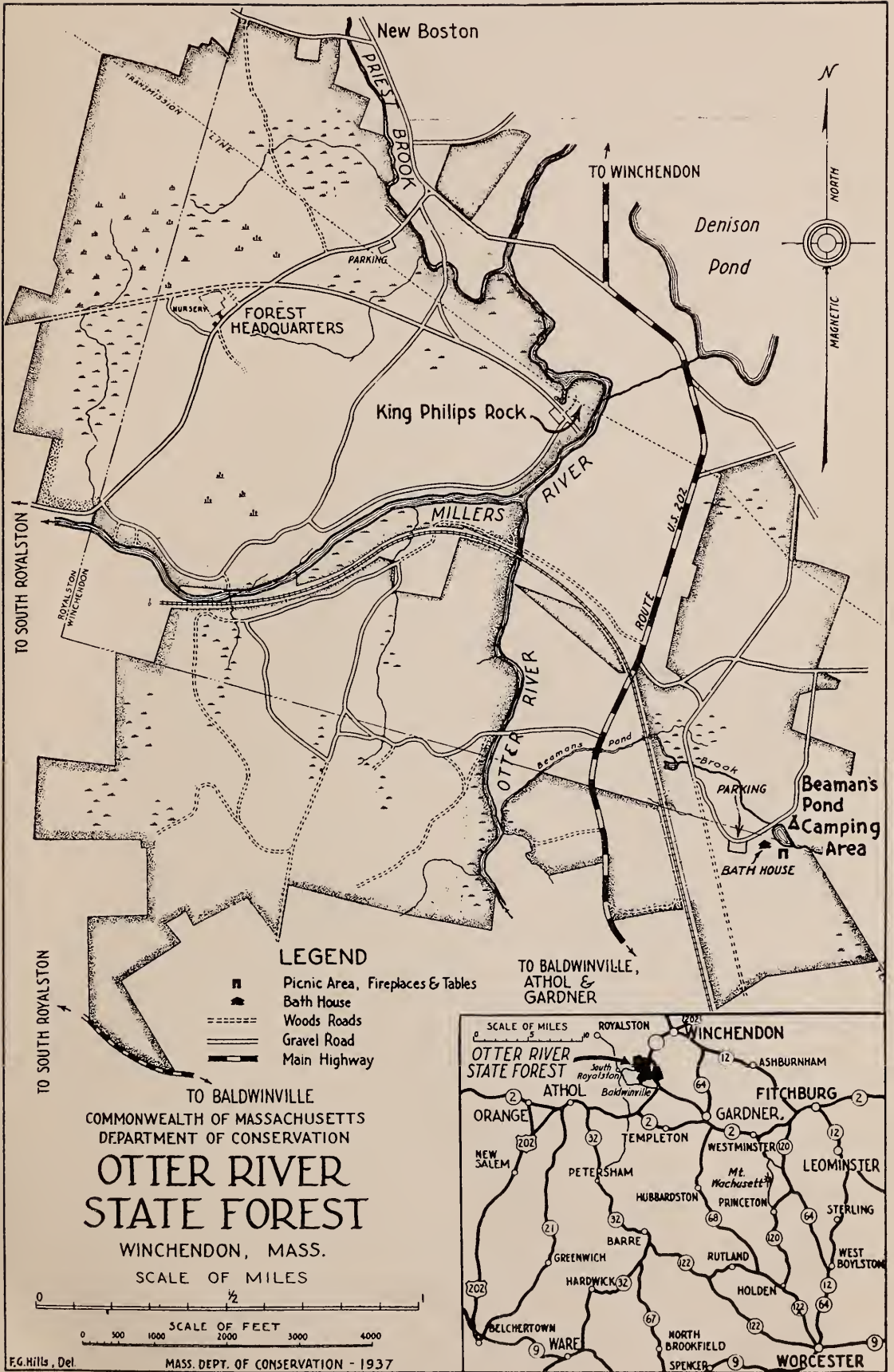
- Picnic Area, with fireplaces and tables
- Ski Trails
- Snow Shoe, ski, and hiking Trail
- Other Foot Trails
- Wood Road
- Telephone Line
- Roads outside Forest
- Main Road, gravel
- Surfaced Highway

Mt. Grace Ski Trail: length 1 Mile, drop 1000'
 Novice Ski Trail: " $\frac{9}{10}$ Mile, " 740'
 Round the Mountain Trail: Gulf Area thru Forest to Manning Field, $4\frac{3}{4}$ Miles
 Return to Gulf Area, 1 Mile









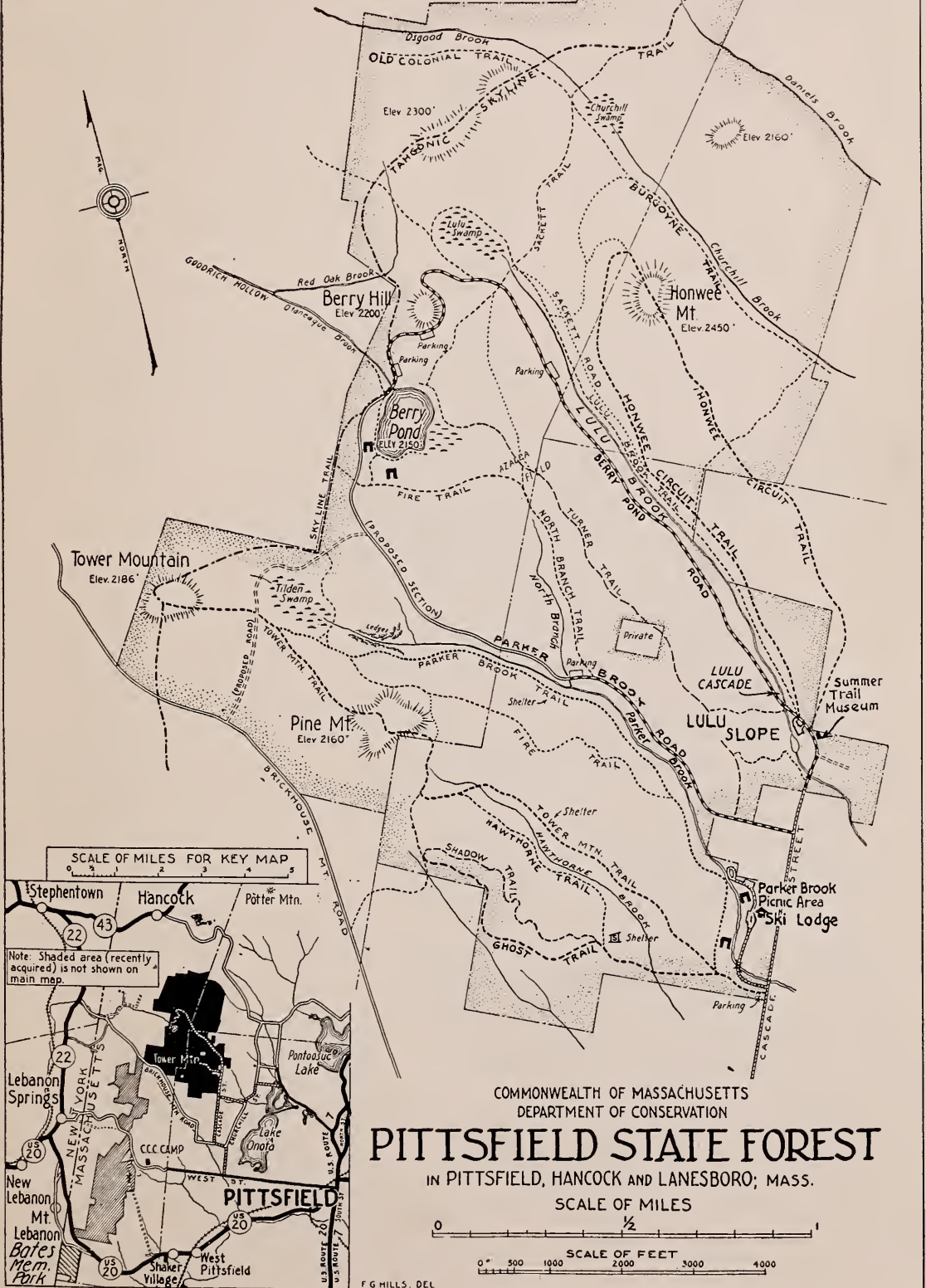
LEGEND

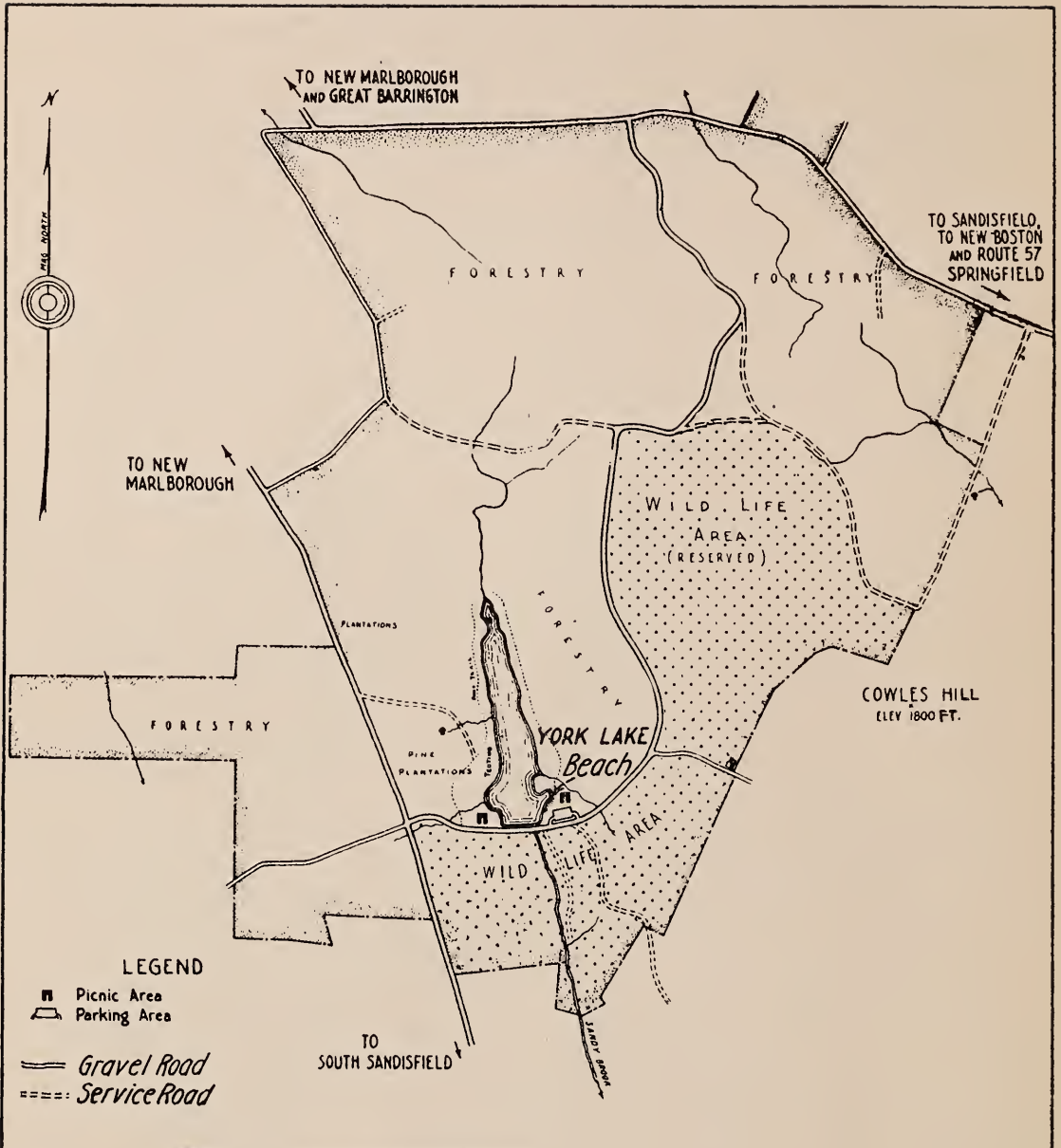
SKI TRAILS

- Picnic Area, with fireplaces & tables
 Camping Area, " " " "
 Shelter
 Foot Trails
 & Ski Trails
 Main Forest Road
 Gravel Road
 Dirt Road

	CLASS	VERT. DISCENT	LENGTH	WIDTH	MAXIMUM GRADE	EXPOSURE	SNOW NEEDED
GHOST TRAIL	turf trail	Intermediate	0.6 mile	682'	25-40'	22% E+SE	4"
SHADOW TRAIL	" "	" "	0.6 mile	680'	12-35'	17% E+SE	6"
LULU SLOPE	turf practice slope	novice	.3 mile	200'	25-200'	18% NE	4"

The above trails are very fast and are usable throughout winter season. Open for down-hill use only. The Lulu slope offers a variety of grades suitable for novice skiers.

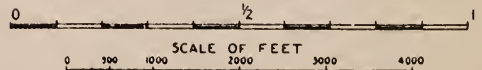


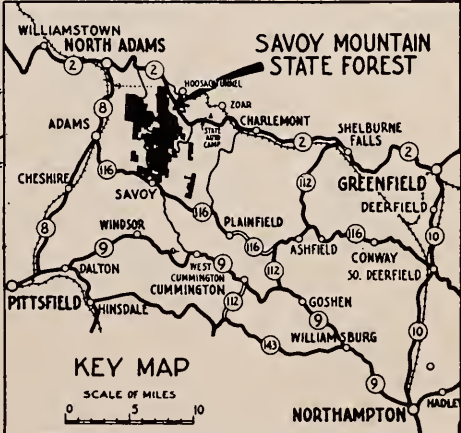
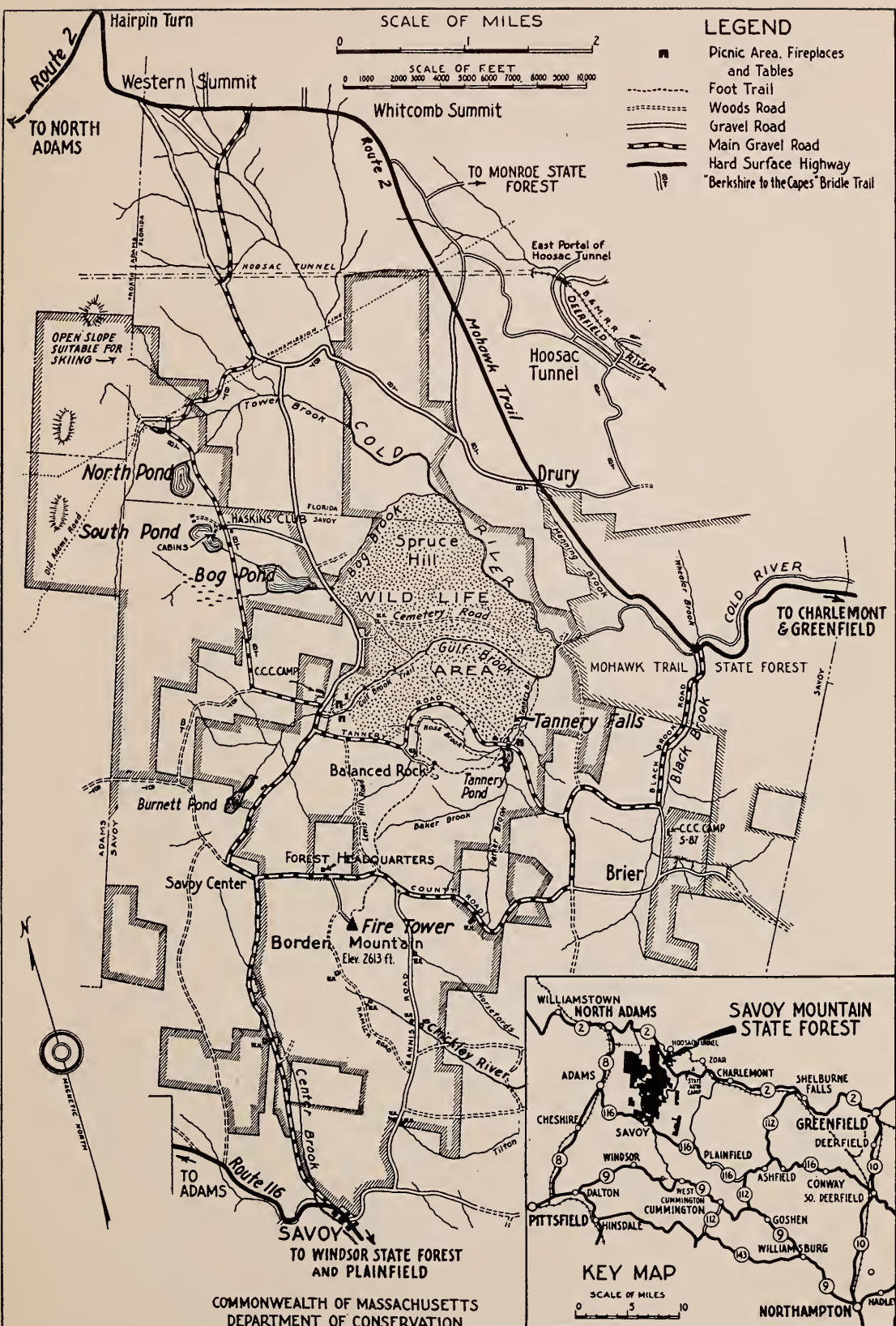


COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

SANDISFIELD STATE FOREST

SANDISFIELD AND NEW MARLBOROUGH, MASS.
SCALE OF MILES



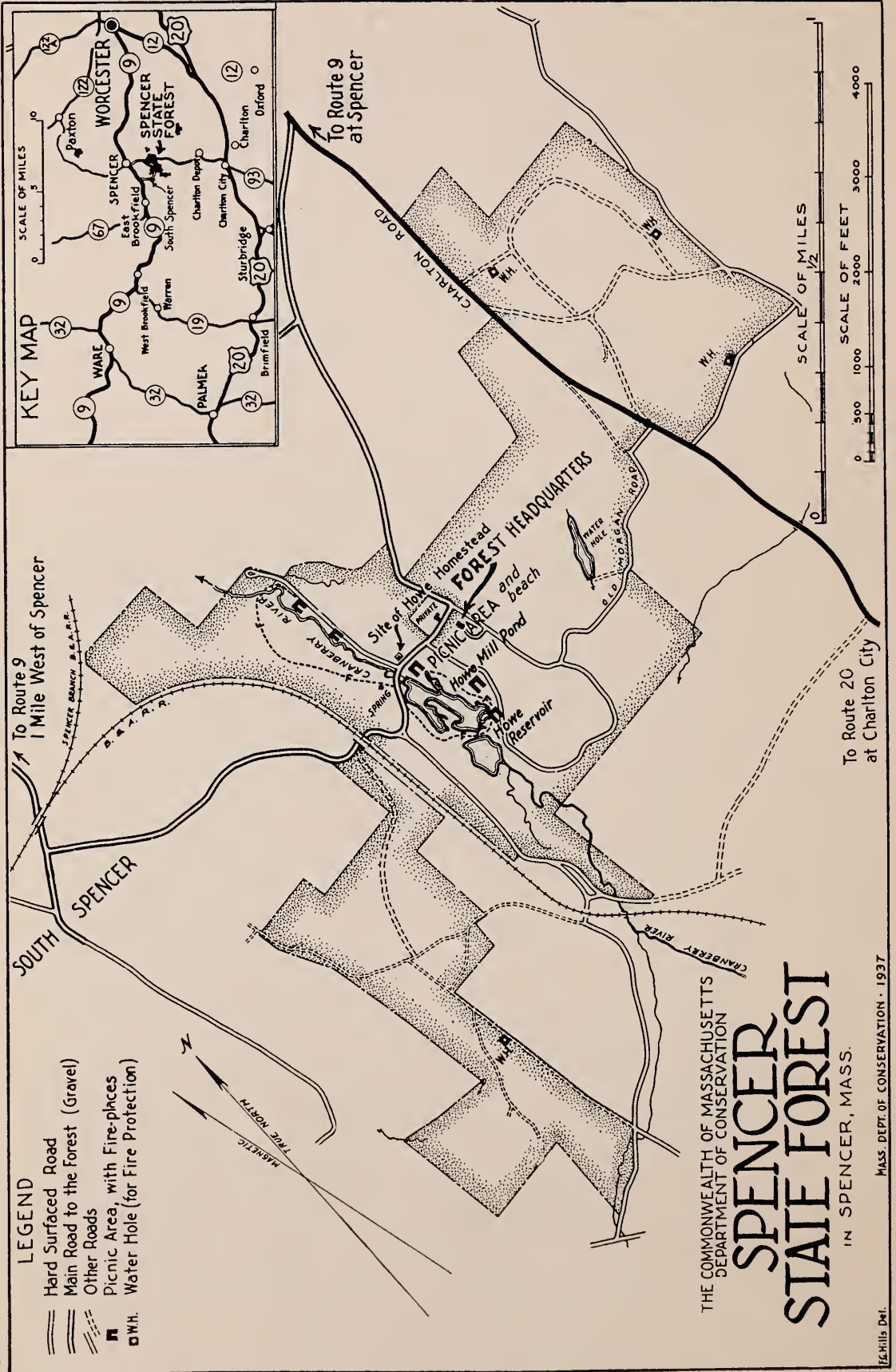


SAVOY MOUNTAIN STATE FOREST

SAVOY, MASS.

E.G. Hills, Del.

MASS. DEPT. OF CONSERVATION • 1937



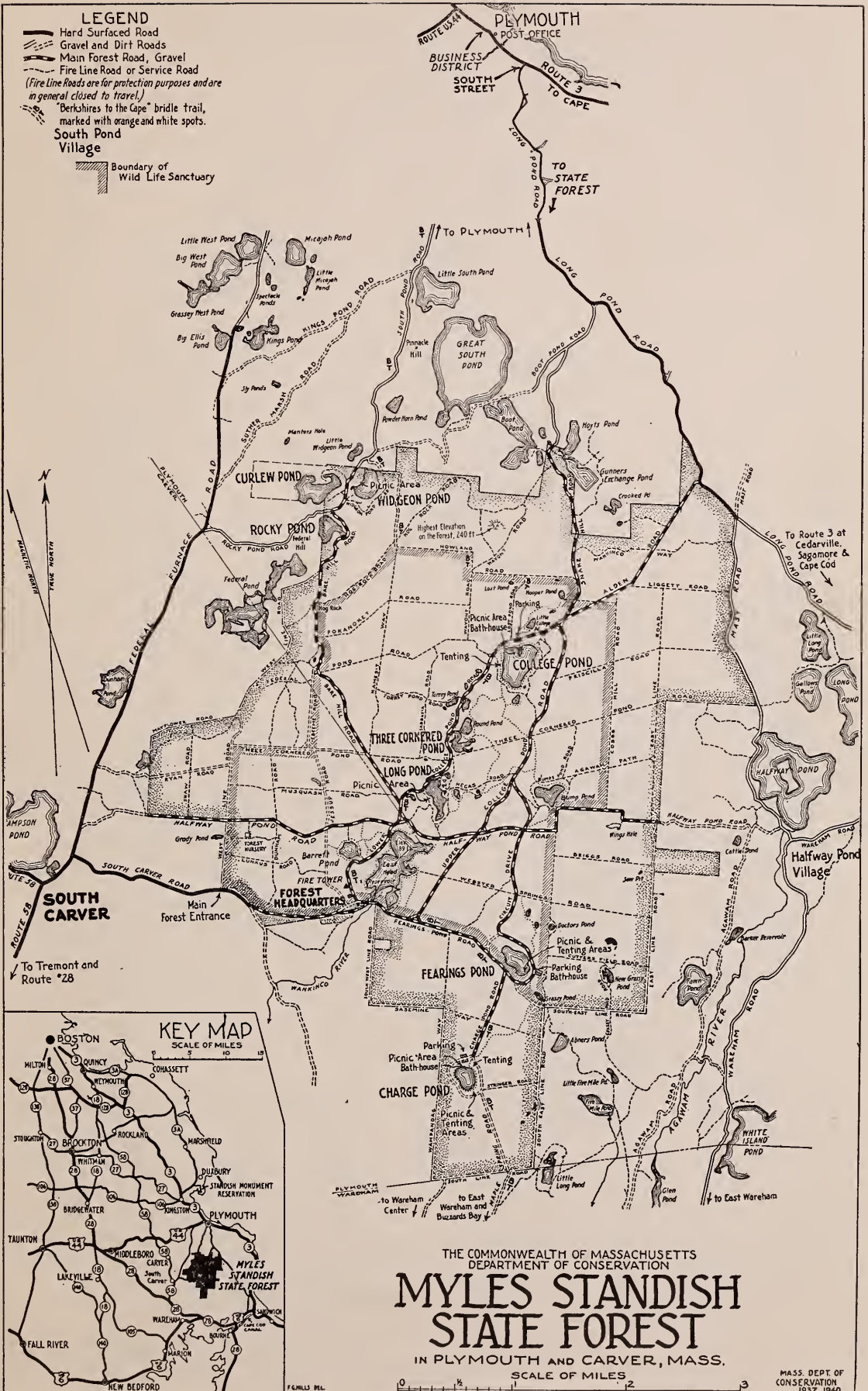
LEGEND

- Hard Surfaced Road
 - - - Gravel and Dirt Roads
 - Main Forest Road, Gravel
 - - - Fire Line Road or Service Road
- (Fire Line Roads are for protection purposes and are in general closed to travel.)

Berkshires to the Cape bridle trail, marked with orange and white spots.

South Pond Village

Boundary of Wild Life Sanctuary



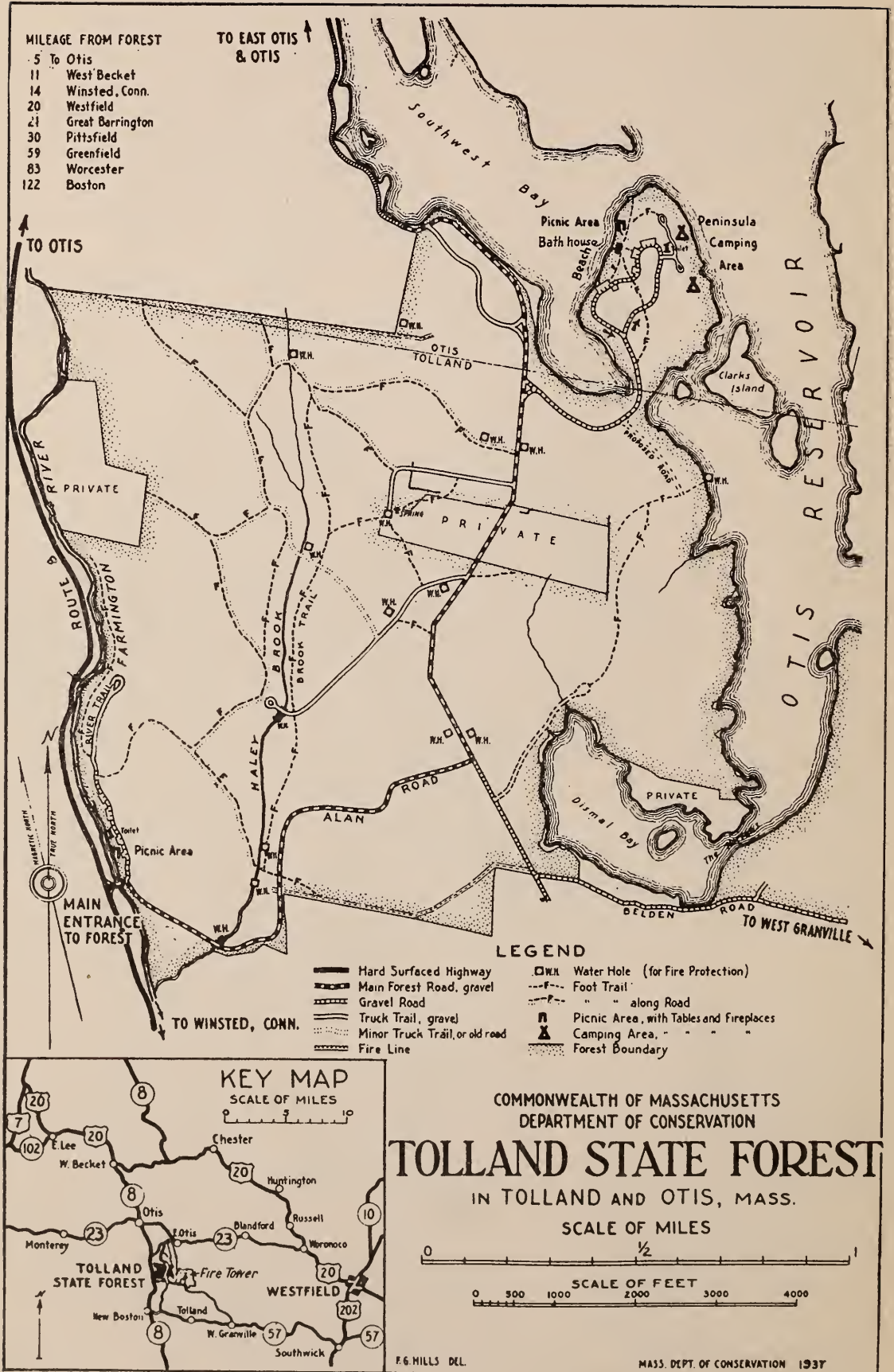
THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

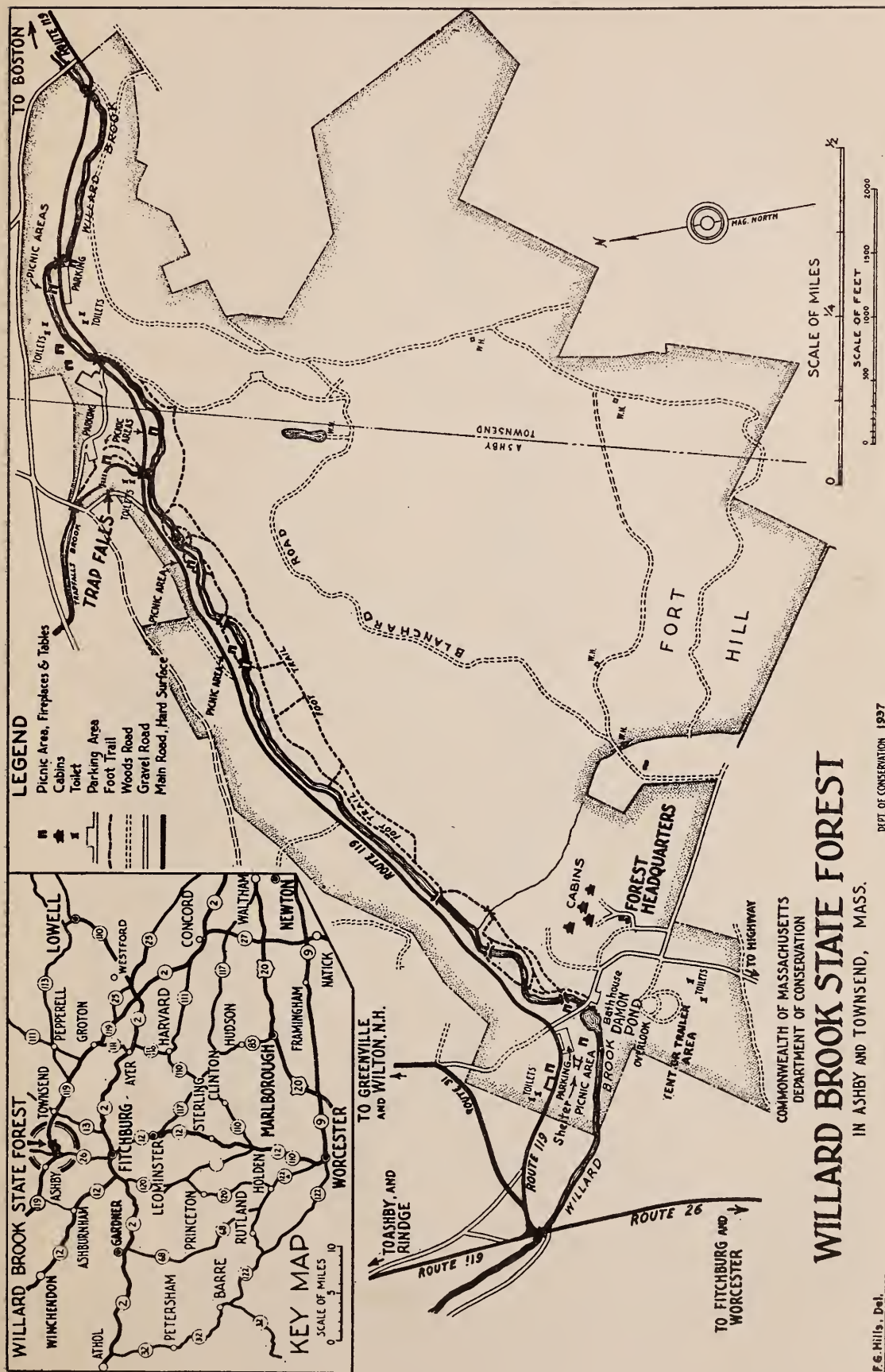
MYLES STANDISH STATE FOREST

IN PLYMOUTH AND CARVER, MASS.

SCALE OF MILES

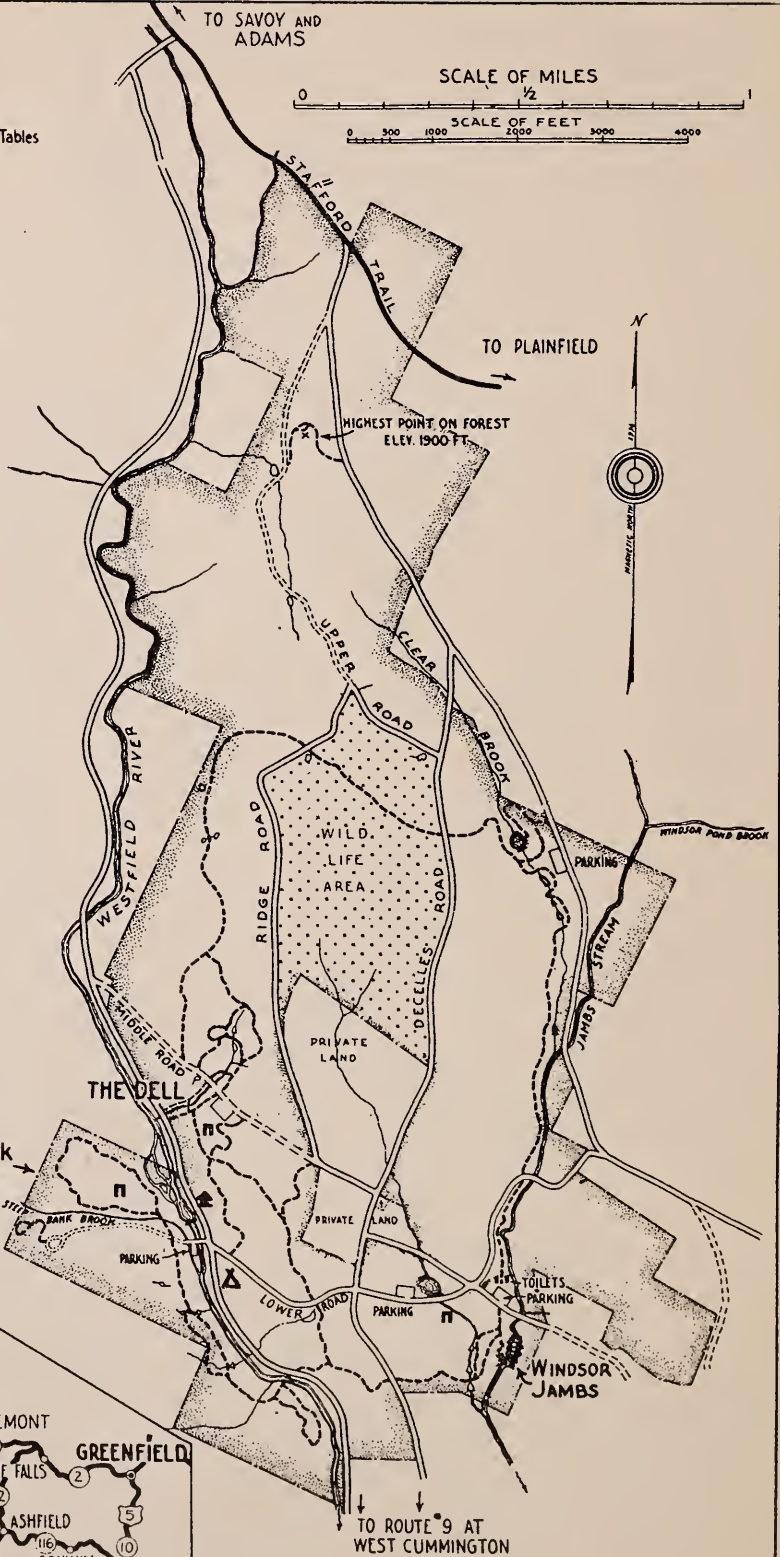
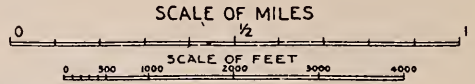
MASS. DEPT. OF
CONSERVATION
1937 1940



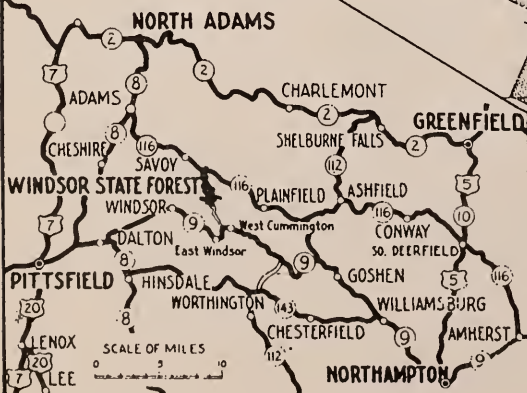


LEGEND

- Picnic Area, Fireplaces & Tables
- Bath House
- Toilet
- School House
- Foot Trail
- Woods Road
- Gravel Road
- Main Road, Gravel
- Hard Surfaced Highway
- Forest Boundary



KEY MAP



COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

WINDSOR STATE FOREST

WINDSOR, MASS.

FGHills, Del.

MASS. DEPT. OF CONSERVATION · 1937

